The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The floods are subsiding.

—Plenty of preachers in town to-day.

—The fashionables are coming back from Europe.

—The watering place girls are counting up their offers.

—A hat worn by Stephen A. Douglass is now on exhibition in Washington.

—"Sammy make room for your uncle," will be the popular ballad in November.

—Wagner wishes to be buried in Bayreuth in the garden attached to his residence.

—The Irish rifle team have decided to shoot with six men in the match with the Americans on Thursday.

—Tar is so cheap and plentiful in North Carolina that the militia never go into camp without pitching their tents.

—Among the victims of the late Bayreuth horror are several thousand persons who are now enriching the Bavarian ear doctors.

—The fire-arms business is looking up in the South. A Boston house receives orders from Charleston alone for 150 pistols per day.

—Several thrifty persons have applied to Sheriff Conner for the privilege of keeping Tweed. "There's millions in it."—*Graphic.*

—Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, told an interviewer that the New York pavements "are the worst in the world." He has not yet visited Pittsburgh.

—Olive Logan warns the fashionable women of New York to be more temperate in drinking, and instances "a beautiful and captivating woman," who has been forced to repair to an inebriate asylum.

—An old gentleman explained yesterday that "the monetization of silver dollars couldn't never be accomplished, because Congress had forever changed the malley, and we couldn't go back on the Constitution."

—The lonely man who has not been to the Exposition is wandering vacantly around in society listening to the interminable talk about things of which he is profoundly ignorant. And it makes it mighty lonesome for him.

—Caleb Cushing is a man of varied accomplishments. Besides being a great linguist, lawyer and statesman, he also plays the guitar "divinely," sings sentimental songs in half a dozen languages, and can shake enough sound out of a French horn to drive the whole community mad.

—At a camp meeting of one of the New York up town churches the pastor is said to have made the following announcement: "Let us continue our worship by listening to a piece of sweet music performed by the operatic quartette, who have been secured regardless of expense.

—Charles Francis Adams wears a green necktie and twists a short clay pipe in his hat band when he goes out on the street, and whenever he sees a son of Erin intently beholding him, he assumes the expression of a man looking for a job. Ingersoll Charles! but sadly, painfully, hopelessly thin.

—The manufacture of iron in the West is rapidly increasing in amount. In Chicago alone there are two of the ten Bessemer steel works in the United States, and these made 85,000 tons of the 291,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails manufactured in this country last year.

—Somebody gave a fruit luncheon at Newport, Rhode Island, the other day. They had melons, pears, apples, plums, cherries, peaches, oranges, grapes and berries. The night of the entertainment every doctor was aroused from his bed before midnight to see fashionable patients.

—A Democratic speaker in South Carolina asked his colored hearers if they had enough to eat. Their answer was, "Plenty—plenty." "Who gives it to you?" he inquired. "Nobody gives it; we work for it," they cried. "What do you own now that you did not have before the war?" said he. "Our wives and children," was the stunning answer. That Democrat had no more to say.

—In order to show its disregard for social ostracism, the Spanish Government has published a manifesto issued abroad by Spaniards calling themselves Reformist Republicans. This political strategy resembles that practiced under the late French Empire, when communistic plots were exaggerated to scare the people into submission.

—When Governor Tilden heard that Boss Tweed was captured, he ran up two flights of stairs, pulled the stairs up after him, locked his door on the inside, piled the sofa, bureau and bedstead and two chairs up against it, threw the key out of the window, and backing into the closet, lay down behind the trunk and pulled a gum overcoat and a pair of hunting boots over himself, exclaiming: "Well, what difference does it make to me if he does come back? Let him come."—*Hawkeye.*

—Religious liberty in Spain is interpreted to mean liberty to think, but not to worship. The liberty to think always exists, and it may be exercised in the Vatican itself as easy as in a French Assembly. Religious liberty is rightly the liberty to worship openly, and it was this freedom that the Spanish Government was thought to have granted. But the Mayor of San Fernando has closed the door of a Protestant church on the ground that "external manifestations are prohibited by the constitution." The protests of England and Germany will be probably made more earnest by this singular act.

—Anecdotes of Henry A. Wise are now in order. It is said that when the city of Norfolk was desolated by the yellow fever, twenty years ago, and the people in the neighboring country refused all intercourse with the inhabitants, Mr. Wise invited the citizens, sick and well, to seek the fresh air of his plantation. He was not a professed Christian, yet he showed no fear of death, saying it was not a fearful, but a wonderful, thing to stand in the presence of the living God. His last words were: "My life has been devoted to virtue and integrity, and I can say that I never tried to rob a penniless man, and what is worse, and what is easier, I never tried to rob a poor one."

—The Prince of Wales, when he is in Paris, says a correspondent of the Boston *Gazette*, lives at the Hotel Bristol, where all his rooms are furnished in the style fashionable in 1820. The landlord has repeatedly asked the Prince if he would prefer some other style; but he has always said he likes this old fashion. The dressing-room alone is furnished in contemporary style, and provided with English comforts. He used to be fond of breakfasting in the public breakfast room of the ground floor, but four years ago somebody tried to enter into conversation with him—somebody who had never been introduced to him—and he quitted the public room, and has never since returned to it. He dines out daily, commonly at some fashionable restaurant.

—In one of the western counties of Texas not long since a man was tried and found guilty of stealing a pig. In writing out the verdict the foreman wrote: "We fine the prisner knot gilty." One of the jury, who had seen the inside of a school house, wanted some slight changes made in the spelling of the verdict, but the foreman whispered; "I know that spelling is sorter shaky, but you have to pander to the sheriff and the judge and the district clerk, for that's the way they all spell. If I was to spell a verdict right, and they were to find it out, the whole jury would be indicted next term of the court, and we would not even get our jury fee for this day's work. You see they have got the drop on us. Let us not exasperate them as long as they are in power."

—An important question which is just now exciting considerable comment in France, is the decrease or standstill of the population. While most of the other European countries double their populations in periods less than a century, France at her present rate of births and deaths would require over three hundred years. It is natural that this state of affairs should alarm thoughtful men, and that political economists should be earnestly seeking for its causes. The weakness is not only certain to retard the development of manufactures and commerce in France, but may also be felt in future wars. This stunting of the growth of the nation numerically singularly contrasts with the marvellous energy and success of France in the development of the German war fine. But immense revenues will not compensate for the decline of population, and the situation is another illustration of the lines—

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

—This is the way "Bob" Ingersoll commenced his speech at Cincinnati: Fellow Citizens: I have looked the ground all over, I have thought of the question on all sides, and I am opposed to the election of Samuel J. Tilden. I am opposed to him in the first place because he is a Democrat. (Cheers.) I am opposed to him in the second place because he is an unmitigated sham. I am opposed to him because he pretends to be a reformer. I am opposed to him because he got the nomination for the Presidency through advertising as you would advertise patent medicine. (Applause.) I am opposed to him because he filled the papers with those advertisements day after day, month after month; and right away after the advertisements where it told about the man whose hands of life had nearly run out, the next paragraph would be about the honesty and reform of Tilden. He has been and will be placed between catarrh remedies and "Sure Fire on Dyspepsia;" he has come next to sugar coated pills, and after patent mustard plasters, in every Democratic paper in the Union. He has been advertised as a patent quack nostrum for the salvation of the American nation. We want no such man for the President of the United States."

FIRST EDITION.

SENATOR BLAINE IN BOSTON.

Grand Ovation to the "Leader of Leaders."

Music Hall Packed to Overflowing—An Effective Arraignment of the Confederate Congress—Why He is Opposed to Mr. Tilden — Some Wholesome Truths Pungently Expressed.

BOSTON, September 19.—One of the grandest ovations ever extended to an American statesman in this city was given last evening to Hon. James G. Blaine, who was engaged by the Republican State Committee to address the citizens in Music Hall. As early as 6 o'clock the avenues leading to the main hall in the building were besieged by anxious and expectant crowds, and at 7 o'clock it was impossible to reach the hall by any of the usual approaches. Mounted policemen rode along the lines of dripping humanity—for it rained furiously—and still they pressed on, anxious to get a glimpse at the great agitator. A military escort had been tendered and accepted, and under their guidance the hero of the occasion reached Music Hall at 7.45 o'clock. Inside the scene was impressive. Every seat was occupied on the floor and galleries, the platform was packed, and the lobbies and stairways were crowded to their utmost capacity. Admission was by ticket only, and there was hardly a Democrat in the hall. It was a Boston audience of enlightened, critical, and, when the occasion demanded, enthusiastic. Mr. Blaine was introduced by John W. Chandler, of Brookline, and was received with tremendous applause. It was some five minutes before he could begin his speech, but when he did the enthusiasm increased as his well-chosen points and well-rounded sentences fell on the ears of the vast audience. He began his speech as follows:

I am opposed to the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency. [Applause, and a voice in the crowd, "We all are."] I am

Opposed to Mr. Tilden

because at a great crisis in his country's fate he proved unfaithful, and when it was bleeding at every pore from wounds by rebel hordes he passed by on the other side and gave words of aid and comfort to her enemies. I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he, having been in favor of the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, broke his faith with the country and trampled that act with the bad repudiation of the West and the worse repudiation of the South to sink it in the interest of Southern claims. I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he is more than any other Northern man, and more than any other Southern man, represents that fatal heresy called State rights—a heresy that produces dismemberment, loss of life and destruction of property. I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because in the name of a reformer he is used by that dishonorable and disreputable gang (I use the word advisedly) that every honest American abhors, I mean the Democracy of the city of New York. [Applause.] I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he is a member of the Democratic party, [cheers]—that party so just and so good that its candidate here in Massachusetts for Governor dare not mention its name. [Cheers.] That party which for forty years has espoused no idea and no policy that was not at

War With the Highest Civilization.

More than fourteen years ago I had the honor to be elected to Congress, and at the time I entered upon the floor of the House there was under discussion the test oath, or what is commonly known as the ironclad oath. It was an oath made necessary by the rebellion against the Government coming again into power in the Legislature of the land, without at least a sufficient guarantee of their loyalty. In the committee I saw a smooth-faced man named Thomas A. Hendricks, and I heard him say, and I agreed with him, "Do you want a te-tooth? Let me," said he, in a spirit of prophecy, "let me tell you that Beauregard, Lee, Jeff. Davis, Slidell, when the time when they could take this oath comes, will be seeking their personal safety and will never bother you. I thought so too. I should have thought that I dreamed had I thought then that I should live to see seventy of the men who were the associates of Beauregard, Davis, and Siddell, seventy of them as I did last September walk up to the bar of the House and take the modified oath. That one act shows the liberal spirit and leniency of the Republican party. They have moderated and changed the oaths so that every man from the South who ever thought of rebellion, disloyalty, will be sworn that he will not bear arms against his country, and that he will support its Constitution, and these

Scamps from the South

are let free to the people that they will do nothing hurtful or wrong again. They said they felt at home there, and they evidently did, for they began at once to rule the House, and the House was as much under Southern dictation as it was under the Administration of Buchanan.

It was said as a little *jeu d'esprit* that the Northern Democratic members did not know enough to sneeze until the Southern members took snuff. (Laughter.) There are seventy of them, and there were 110 Northern Democrats in the House. These seventy had a constituency behind them of about thirteen millions, and the North had about thirty-two or thirty-three millions. And when they came to organize the House, every one familiar with the routine knows that the division of power and the assignment of places was not made with reference to the proportion of population. But when you give to the South its proportion you must add to the North, and the industries of the North, its manufactures, its commerce, and its great trade, it is much larger than when you consider it only with regard to the matter of population, though it is two and a half times larger in that. Now the House is governed by thirty-one standing committees, and to two of these is intrusted the care of all the industries of the American people, its commerce, foreign and domestic, its manufactures, its taxes, its tariffs, the regulation of its coast, its commercial relations between States and nations, its revenues, and, in fact, all that makes up the nation is intrusted to these committees. I have, as has my predecessor, who has been upon this platform, (Gen. Banks,) occupied that place as Speaker of the House. I thought I gave full justice to the South when I gave them one-third of the places on those committees. Well, what do you suppose? But I need not ask you what you suppose, for you saw in the papers that with less than one-third of the population they took two-thirds of the committees, and the Northern Democrats looked happy. [Applause.] Sunset Cox being joked about it, said he was glad of it. "Thank God, Master Copperfield, I am not ashamed," said Uriah Heep. [Laughter.] They gave to the South, to Whitthorne, of Tennessee, the Chairmanship of your Committee on Naval Affairs, with its great interests, and to Kasson, of Iowa, interests. In the South there isn't a mud-scow south of the Potomac. [Laughter.] At the head of the Committee on Commerce was a little fellow who would not know a three master from one of the elms on the Common. [Laughter.] I don't want to say anything harsh of the man. [Laughter.] His name was Hereford, and he was about the poorest imposition of that breed I ever saw. [Laughter.] With twenty-one out of the thirty-one they proceeded to legislate.

The Record of the Past.

They tell us that we are always talking of the war—that we go back fifteen years. I am talking of existing things. I don't want to go back of the year 1876, and that is the year that the great Presidential election is held. Well, they proceeded to legislate, and the first thing they formed was a body of rules. But one thing just here. When they gave to the South and ten to the North, there were ten Democratic members from New England. Whoever heard of it before? Who will ever hear to see it again? Barnum told me he had expected, and had promised him a committee, but that a "hungry cuss" turned up from Missouri over night and he got it. A New England man stood no chance against a man with a rebel record. Not a single Chairmanship was given to New England. The first thing the House found in the way was these rules. Rules are outgrowths of the parliamentary experience of our fathers, and were derived originally from the experience of England, and in that body of rules there is no one surpassing in importance the one which refers to the general appropriations for any department of the Government.

Mr. Blaine then detailed, at considerable length, the various bills that were tacked on to the regular appropriations; how the Northern Democrats submitted, or were compelled to submit, to them; how the Senate fought against them, but were compelled to give in, or keep Congress in session the year round. Southern claims in different shapes were engrafted on the regular bills in the guise of mule claims and cotton claims. The Democracy in Congress had also tinkered and tampered with the finances. Said he: "They go in for soft money because it is the money of the dishonest man. Hard money means economy, and economy means that these claims will not be paid." He arraigned the Confederate Congress for all its loose legislation, its buying old waste paper, for its investigation committees, its attack on the private character of good men and patriots. The speech was a very able piece of oratory, and elicited the heartiest applause. At its close Hons. George S. Boutwell and N. P. Banks delivered short speeches, which were well received.

THE TRIAL OF LEE.

Arguments in the Case of the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

BEAVER, UTAH, September 18.—In the Lee trial this morning Spicer made a motion that Lee be discharged, on the grounds that the statutes of 1852 under which he was indicted, had been repealed by an act of the Governor, and the Territorial Legislature had passed an act coming into effect on March 4, 1876. He read several sections of the new penal code, citing numerous authorities. The prosecution made no reply.

Judge Bowman, replying, said: "I do not think there is anything in the point raised. Admitting that the statute of 1852 is expressly repealed, the authorities cited were not applicable to the case, and could not see that any 'jubilee' was granted to John D. Lee by the Territorial Legislature or by law."

Mr. Denny began his opening address for the prosecution this morning, and continued till the recess at 2:30 P. M., confining himself to the acts of Lee in inciting the Indians to attack the emigrants before the answer to the messenger sent to Brigham Young was received, and acting in opposition to the directions of the council at Cedar, showing that Lee was the main leader in the massacre from beginning to end.

J. C. Foster, of Pioche, followed for the defense, and advanced the theory that Lee participated in the massacre by order from higher authority at Cedar, and the witnesses were not competent, because actual participants.

There is a general opinion that the jury will agree on a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. It is said the defense will take an appeal.

SALT LAKE, September 19.—In the Beaver Court this morning Bishop began the closing speech for the defense. He denounced the several witnesses who testified to such facts as related to Lee, showing that they were actual and some willing participators in the massacre; that the Church had resolved to sacrifice Lee, discarding him and leaving him to a fate consequent on such evidence as has been introduced. He pointed the evidence of Johnston, McMurty and Hamblin as untrue; that these witnesses were part of a conspiracy to hang, conjuring the jury not to consent to do that sacrifice by their verdict, in order to lift the odium and a cloud of guilt that the world had cast on the Mormon people because of the massacre. He pictured the indignation of men whose hands are imbued with blood. He closed with reading a proclamation of Brigham Young, with accompanying instructions, of September, 1857, when Governor of the Territory, as to the army supposed to be coming from the East with hostile intentions, begging the jury to consider the peculiar state of the country at that time. The emigrants had aggravated the Indians to such an extent that nothing less than their destruction would appease their wrath.

United States Attorney Howard, in his closing speech replying to Bishop, said he had been engaged constantly the past three months in finding out everything implicated or connected with the massacre. He came there for the purpose of trying J. D. Lee because the evidence led and pointed to him as the principal instigator and leader. He had given the jury unanswerable documentary evidence, proving that the authorities of the Mormon Church were implicated in the butchery till after it was committed; that Lee in a letter to Brigham Young a few weeks after had knowingly misrepresented the actual facts relative to the massacre. He discussed the anathemas hurled by Bishop against the testimony of Hamblin and McMurdy, and defied him and the world to disprove or impeach their testimony, which had had on the assistance of any United States official, in any case. Nothing had been kept back, and he was determined to clear the calendar of every indictment against any and every guilty participator in the massacre. But he did not intend to prosecute any one lured to the Meadows at the time, many of whom were only young boys, and know nothing of the plans which Lee originated and carried out for the destruction of emigrants.

Howard finished his remarks at 3:30 P. M., and the court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M., when Judge Boreman will deliver his charge and the case be given to the jury.

THE SAVANNAH SUFFERERS.

New York Coming to the Relief of the Afflicted City—266 New Cases of Yellow Fever in One Day.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Chamber of Commerce, in a special meeting today, appointed a committee of twenty-five to take the necessary measures to raise funds for the suffering people in Savannah. Twenty-two hundred dollars have been collected already.

A dispatch was read from Hunter T. Gamble, of Savannah, reporting two hundred and forty-six new cases of yellow fever in one day, and saying that the daily expenses were $1,200.

SAVANNAH, September 19.—The yellow fever interments to-day were twenty-seven.

OCEAN DISASTERS.

A Steamship Wrecked and a Schooner Sunk — Sixteen Lives Lost.

WILMINGTON, September 19. — The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from this port for Baltimore, has gone to pieces at Portsmouth, off Pamlico Sound. Capt. Childs, the two mates, two engineers, three seamen, the steward, two coal heavers and a passenger named Whildon, were lost.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, September 19.—The schooner Chas. E. Dinnickson was sunk during the storm on the 17th, and the captain, mate, one seaman and a boy drowned.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Speech by Hon. Carl Schurz at Bellaire, Ohio.

WHEELING, September 19.—Carl Schurz is speaking to-night at Bellaire, O. Some 1,000 or more Republicans attended from this city, the different Republican clubs parading the streets with torches previous to their departure for Bellaire, presenting a grand appearance. The enthusiasm is running very high on both sides.

Republican Demonstration at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., September 19.—There was a Republican mass meeting and torchlight procession here this evening. It is estimated that about 4,000 torches were in line. They made a very imposing appearance. The public square was elaborately illuminated. A salute was fired, and there was a liberal display of fire works. A large concourse of people assembled in the square to hear the speakers. Col. R. S. Ingersoll, of Illinois, spoke for two hours, and was followed by Judge Dittenhoefer, of New York.

Convention of Colored Republicans in Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., September 19.—A State Convention of colored Republicans was held here to-day. Resolutions were adopted declaring the condition of the South dangerous to the colored race, and calling on the President to protect loyal men in their political rights. The national and State nominees were endorsed.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 19.—To-morrow is the initial day of the fall meeting of the Jockey Club. A good crowd of strangers is in the city, and fine sport is expected. The leading event to-morrow is the Belmont Leger stake, besides which will be run a 1½ mile dash and mile heats.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Trial of General Babcock.

The case of General Babcock was called yesterday in the Criminal Court, and the work of securing a jury begun. It has been decided to try Babcock and T. B Somerville jointly. Ex-Governor Shepherd and other friends of General Babcock were in court.

The Grievances of Farmers of Vancouver's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—A Victoria dispatch says a delegation representing farmers of Van couver's Island yesterday presented an address to Lord Dufferin, setting forth grievances from non-prosecution of railway work, and their inability to compete with American farmers under the present Canadian tariff, and prayed that he recommend to his Ministers that the Legislature of British Columbia be permitted to frame a tariff more suited to the wants of the province until the trans-continental railroad is completed. He admitted the justice of the grievances, showed them how to obtain the desired end, and promised to lay it before his advisors.

SECOND EDITION.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Czar Assisting Prince Milan with Men and Money.

How the Porte's Peace Proposals were Received by the Powers.

Report on the Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria.

Terrible Slaughter at Batak by Bashi-Bazouks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Workingmen and the Turkish War.

LONDON, September 19.—Five thousand workingmen held an enthusiastic meeting on the Eastern question at Exeter Hall last night, over which Henry Fawcett (Liberal), member from Hackney, presided. Resolutions were passed condemning the Eastern policy of the Government, and demanding the meeting of Parliament. A vote of thanks to Schuyler, of the American legation at Constantinople, for his report on the Bulgarian outrages, was also passed. A large overflow meeting was held in Trafalgar Square.

The Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The report of Baring, Secretary of the British Legation at Constantinople, on the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, is at last published. It is accompanied by a note from Elliott to Lord Derby, in which the British Embassador acknowledges that Baring's report clearly establishes the fact that cruelties had been perpetrated sufficient to justify the indignation which they have called forth. He transmits a letter from Schuyler regarding the atrocities. The report is also accompanied by a programme of the Bulgarian insurgents, which the Turks claim and Baring believes to be authentic. This programme provided for a general simultaneous rising in a large number of villages, all of which were named, and were to be burned, and the railways were to be destroyed.

The Government stores were to be seized. All Mussulmans who resisted were to be killed, and all Bulgarians who refused to join the insurrectionists were to be forced into the ranks of the insurgents.

Baring, in his report, estimates that in Sandiak, of Philippopolis, 12,000 Bulgarians and 200 Mussulmans were killed and fifty-two villages burned. The Bulgarians also burned five small Turkish villages. The report gives a circumstantial account of the destruction of each village, and relates in detail the fearful tragedy of the whole insurrection occurred at Batak. Hearing that preparations for a revolt were going on there, several companies were ordered to attack the town. He summoned the inhabitants to give up their arms, but distrusting his intentions, they refused to obey. A desultory fight succeeded, lasting till the afternoon, when the Batak inhabitants had a parley with Achmet, who solemnly swore that if they gave up their arms not a hair on their heads would be touched. The villagers thereupon surrendered their arms. Then all the money in the place was demanded, after securing which the Bashi-Bazouks set upon the people and slaughtered them like sheep. About 1,500 took refuge in a church and baffled all attempts to fire it from the outside. The Bashi-Bazouks finally climbed to the roof, tore off the tiles and threw down heavy pieces of wood and rags dipped in petroleum among the thickly packed mass of human beings below. At last the church was fired, and the massacre completed. The inside of the church was burned. The only survivor of this slaughter to be found was an old woman, she alone remaining alive of 7,000 souls.

Baring continues: I visited this place on the 31st of July. Hardly a corpse had been buried. Where a man fell he now lies. In the streets of corpses the human remains are rotting and sweltering in the sun. The stench was overpowering. Five thousand in all were killed here, and about eighty girls were carried off. The surviving inhabitants live in wooden huts outside of the village in great misery. To Achmet Agha and his men belongs the distinction of having committed, perhaps, the most heinous crime that has stained the history of the present century. Nevertheless he has been decorated by his Government, as have also several other leaders in these cruelties.

The report concludes: There was undoubtedly a revolution which had to be suppressed at the outset, but the Government is to blame for calling out Bashi-Bazouks, for had it sent regular troops earlier the Bashi-Bazouks would have been unnecessary. The manner in which the rising was suppressed was inhuman to the last degree, fifty innocent persons suffering for every guilty one.

Another Meeting to Protest Against Turkish Atrocities.

LONDON, September 20.—A meeting to protest against the Turkish atrocities was held in the church of Rev. Moncure D. Conway last night. Sir A. T. Yayne, member of Parliament, presided. Messrs. Ocnway and Bradlaugh made speeches. Resolutions were adopted thanking Schuyler for his report, and censuring Turkey, and asks for the assembling of Parliament.

Pan-Anglican Synod.

The *Times* prints a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the bishops of the United States, Canada and West Indies, proposing July, 1878, as the time for holding a Pan-Anglican synod at Lambeth.

TURKEY.

The Servian Army.

VIENNA, September 19.—As the Servian Government has completely lost control of its army, all commands being in Russian hands, it will depend on the good will of Tchernayeff whether the order for a suspension of hostilities will be obeyed; but as ammunition is short, a respite will probably be welcome.

The Porte's Demands.

PARIS, September 19.—The Porte is disposed to reduce its demands to war indemnity, the occupation of two Servian fortresses, recognition of the Porte's suzerainty by Prince Milan without formal reinvestiture, and the presence of the Ottoman ambassador at Constantinople, and the dismissal of the present Servian cabinet.

A private telegram from Vienna states that the ambassadors at Constantinople have opened negotiations for the signature of a formal armistice for a month.

Prince Milan's Friend.

VIENNA, September 19.—It is asserted that the Czar has given Prince Milan three million roubles, and that a large body of Cossacks are ready to enter Servia by way of Roumania.

How the Porte's Reply was Received by the Powers.

LONDON, September 19.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, in a dispatch to-day, comments as follows on the unfavorable reception of the Porte's reply by all the powers except England. What seems to have been decisive with most of them was the attitude of Russia. Nowhere had the Porte's answer produced a more favorable impression than at the Russian Court, where it was pronounced impertinent. Before the Porte's answer was given there had been unmistakable symptoms that the agitation going on in Russia was beginning to produce an effect in the court likewise, and that danger of a divided opinion among the powers existed. The supposition that the main object of Marshal Mantteuffel's mission to Warsaw was to counteract the effect of the national movement in Russia and restrain the Czar and Governor Chancellor from taking an independent line of action has every probability. In view of the state of feeling in Russia, the only way of averting a schism among the powers was by inducing the Porte to make formal concession in regard to an armistice, consequently the Austrian Ambassador was immediately informed that the compromise in regard to the armistice was satisfactory and he was instructed to use all his influence to induce the Porte to grant formally a suspension of hostilities, which it had already so much done. Russia, with whom above all an active exchange of ideas has been made with regard to the conditions of peace proposed by England, seems rather disposed to be satisfied with this general basis, and it ought not, therefore, to be impossible to frame a settlement which might be accepted on all hands. But it remains to be seen whether the form in which the Turks have granted a suspension of hostilities will be considered satisfactory.

The Situation in Servia.

LONDON, September 20.—A Belgrade correspondent says the political situation is serious. Russia, whose interest it is to have the war drag on, supports the war party. The great powers are pressing the Porte to extend the armistice for a month. In this they are simply playing the game of Russia, whose influence is predominant. The proclamation of Milan as King is ordered, but a deputation is now on the way to tender Milan the crown. The Servian Ministers continue to protest against the violations of the truce by the Turks.

A *Times* dispatch from Belgrade says the Servian Minister of War has left the city to meet the deputation coming to tender the crown to Prince Milan and turn it back. Public opinion is divided on this affair. Some persons attach importance to it. The greater number say it is not worthy serious attention. Among the few, however, are persons who are in a position to turn this foolish business into a troublesome one. In the highest quarter the probability of an armistice ending in peace is openly ridiculed. The Russians say they have seen new currency which has stamped on it "Kingdom of Servia."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent lays much stress on the assertion that the Servian Government has lost all control over Tchernayeff, who is acting without regard to orders he has received.

A dispatch from Belgrade says nearly all of the Russian volunteers belong to the most advanced party in Russia, who care little for Servia or Russia except as a means for the realization of their Pan-Slavic and advanced social ideas. Servia is completely in their hands. The powers may do all they can to stop the war in Turkey. Even Servia may be anxious for peace, but it is always in the power of Tchernayeff to prevent an arrangement. Europe has a word to say to all this, but when she has to move the cause of the Russians in Servia becomes up to a certain point the cause of Russia. The general conviction is that Russia would not abandon them. It remains to be seen what Tchernayeff will say to the resolution of the Servian Government to take no notice of the proclamation of Milan as King.

SPAIN.

A Cure Imprisoned.

MADRID, September 19.—The Cure of Santa Cruz, who figured so conspicuously during the earliest revolt, has been sent to ten years' imprisonment in confumaciam, on a charge of murder and arson.

Carlists Arrested.

LONDON, September 20.—A telegram from Hendaye reports that the military authorities have arrested near San Sebastian several persons who took part in the Carlist war.

LIBERIA.

A War Ended.

LONDON, September 20.—The *Standard* reports that a treaty of peace has been entered into by the Liberian Government with the natives of Cape Palmas, with whom a desultory warfare has been waged for some time past. The natives believed that England would take them under her protectorate, but the Foreign Office impressed them with the utter groundlessness of such expectations.

AFRICA.

The Transvaal Republic Disorganized.

LONDON, September 19.—News from Cape Town states that the Transvaal Republic is completely disorganized, and that officials are advising the speedy British annexation. The Legislature will discuss the project on October 4th.

GRANT AND SCHURZ.

The President Emphatically Denies any Interference With Mr. Schurz's Campaign Movements—The Ex-Senator not Responsible to the National Republican Committee.

LONG BRANCH, September 19, 1876.

The President is an early riser. If you have any legitimate business with him, so that he be willing to see you, you need not greatly trouble yourself about the hour of calling. I waited upon the President this morning before nine o'clock, and found already he and Mrs. Grant quietly sitting on the front piazza of the cottage. The object of the interview was to ascertain at last the truth about the much vexed question of Carl Schurz's alleged muzzling by Zach Chandler, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, for remarks in his speeches offensive to the President. I put the plain, blunt question to the President if it was true that at his instigation Mr. Schurz was dismissed, or, as others say, warned to mend his speeches, and he frankly and in his usual plain, blunt manner replied:

"I never thought or heard of such a thing until I saw it in the newspapers." And the President repeated, to give his declaration still greater emphasis, "I never even thought of such a thing."

Correspondent—I discredited the report myself.

The President (smiling pleasantly)—It would be a most absurd thing for me to do. The campaign isn't run in my interest, but in that of another candidate, whom I want to help along as much as I can, and I certainly should not be doing so by interfering with any speaker for Hayes and Wheeler.

Correspondent—Do you believe Mr. Chandler interfered?

The President (emphatically)—I do not. As I understand it, Mr. Schurz's engagements were having commenced spiritedly, but with the State Committee, so that Mr. Chandler has nothing whatever to do with Mr. Schurz.

The President, after a pause, said—I shall leave here on Wednesday. Before that my daughter will probably have arrived. We mean to spend the remainder of the week at the Centennial, then visit some friends at Ithaca, N. Y., for a day or two—but that is not certain—and then go for a week to some friends at Washington, D. C., after which we will return to Washington.

Correspondent—Then you will be back here by the first of the month or soon after, Mr. President?

The President—Somewhat later. There is a good deal of malaria about that house (meaning the White House undoubtedly), and we all got a touch of that, and don't want to be sick this winter. (With an expression of exultant energy.) I mean to do some work this winter.

Correspondent—As I am now to take my leave of you, Mr. President, may I ask if the people are to receive any more of those surprises for which your administration has been famous?

This was a somewhat important question, for after Bristow's and Jewell's dismissal it was believed by some persons who claimed to be well acquainted with the President's nature that he would continue to demolish his foes and keep up the fight generally.

The President (laughing heartily and speaking with manifest sincerity)—O, my! I have done with surprises for the present.

Here the interview, after some remarks of a social nature, closed, and the President was left to the enjoyment of his breakfast.

A BLOODY AFFAIR.

One Kansas Horse Thief Killed and Another Seriously Wounded.

ATCHISON, KS., September 19. — The *Daily Champion* has an account of a horrible murder perpetrated near Sterling, Rice county, early on the morning of the 18th inst. About nine o'clock that morning a man named Patton appeared in Sterling, covered with blood, with a bullet hole through the back of his head, the ball lodged in his neck, and another through the upper lip, with the ball lodged in his cheek bone. His story is substantially that he and a companion named Douglass were arrested for horse stealing, and were en route from Wichita to Great Bend in charge of deputized officers. They were lying in wagons, shackled together, and an officer was riding on horseback behind. At about sunrise on Monday morning, one of the officers rode up and shot Patton through the back of the head. Douglass jumped up, and begging for his life, was shot through the right temple, killing him instantly. The bodies were then thrown out of the wagon.

Seeing Patton breathe, another shot was fired at him, the ball passing through his lip and lodging in the cheek bone. The bodies were then dragged towards the river, about two hundred yards, and the murderers took their departure westward. When they were out of sight Patton, who still survived, waded the Arkansas river, made his appearance at 9 o'clock in Sterling, creating quite a sensation. A party of citizens went out and found the body of the murdered man. Patton was completely exhausted from loss of blood, and lies in a very critical condition. The authorities of Wichita and Great Bend have been telegraphed to. Patton says that he belonged to a gang of horse thieves, and peached on them, and that the man who shot him was the captain of the band. Great excitement exists in Rice county over the bloody affair.

Escape of the Minnesota Bank Robbers.

ST. PAUL, September 18.—The pursuit of the Northfield robbers is given up, and the pursuers returned home. Two of the robbers were followed into Dakota to a point between Sioux City and Yankton. It is not known in what direction the other four escaped, though they are undoubtedly out of the reach of the officers and citizens of this State. The bankers of this city to-day subscribed a fund of five hundred dollars for the widow of Haywood, the bank cashier murdered by the robbers, and have printed a circular which they propose to send to banks in all parts of the country asking offerings on the part of each as a recognition of his fidelity to duty.

The Missouri Pacific Railway.

ST. LOUIS, September 19.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Dillon on the bench, the counsel for Rohn and other complainants and various stockholders of the Missouri Pacific railroad, moved to set aside the recent sale of that road. The motion alleges fraud and collusion in effecting the sale.

The Hell Gate Explosion Postponed.

NEW YORK, September 19.—General John B. Newton announces that Hallet's Point reef will not be blown up until Sunday morning next, owing to the failure of the contractors to provide explosive materials at the time agreed upon.

THE INDIAN WAR.

GEN. TERRY'S EXPEDITION.

Hostile Indians at Wolf Point—Troops Sent in Pursuit.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The following is received at Military Headquarters:

FORT BUFORD, September 11, 1876.
Adjutant Military Division of Missouri, Chicago:

I arrived here on the 7th. On the 9th information reached me that a considerable body of the hostile Sioux had appeared at Wolf Point, about eighty-five miles above Buford. I therefore directed Major Reno, of the Ninth Cavalry, with his own regiment and Major Moore's battalion of the Sixth Infantry, to march from his position on the Yellowstone to that place. I go up the river to meet him.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indians Deserting the Red Cloud Agency—Matters Assuming a Serious Aspect—The Redskins Not Anxious for a Council—The Black Hills Question Still in Suspense.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 18, VIA SYDNEY, NEB., September 19.

I improve an opportunity to send out a dispatch in advance of the time set for the council to-day. Matters begin to assume a serious aspect, and appearances indicate that there will be no Indians here to-day, notwithstanding the fact they have all been told a week ago that they would be expected to give a final answer. With the exception of about a dozen lodges of the Loafer band, all Indians belonging to this agency have moved down to Shadron Creek, twenty miles away, ostensibly for the purpose of consulting with the Spotted Tail Indians, but it is now thought here the move was for the purpose of getting away from the commissioners, with whom they do not wish to treat, as a Spotted Tail Indian told one of our party, on the condition that his name should not be made known, that the Indians at this agency were considering whether they had better run away from the agencies altogether or fight. The commissioners now think they will proceed to the Spotted Tail to-morrow and hold a council there if no Indians attend here. It is a curious fact that Red Cloud has been for two months past in the receipt of frequent packages of letters from Fort Peck, on the Missouri river, some of which are so heavy as to require nine cents postage. It is reported that the tenor of those letters is urging him not to sell a foot of the Black Hills country, and that some additional points from Gruard, Crook's scout, who came in recently. He says in Crook's camp he fights a guide belonging to the Seventh Cavalry, also a number of horses and saddles belonging to Custer's command, were captured. He says the capture of corn, sugar and coffee took place the month of Powder river by an overloaded steamer last month gave the hostiles abundance of supplies.

Later.—It is expected that the council with the Indians, set for to-day, was a failure, no Sioux being present. The Arrapahoes who came in had a talk. They say that the Indians who left here made up their minds to go all the Commission asked of them, but were not willing to give their answer till the Sioux gave theirs. The day after four companies were in camp, and the Commissioners are seriously considering the propriety of instructing the agent here not to issue a pound of rations to Red Cloud's people until they answer to the

DAILY GAZETTE

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾@110.

ACTIVITY prevails in the Western produce and grain markets.

COL. BAYNE is stirring up a warmth of enthusiasm over the river, the like of which has not been seen for some time.

DEMOCRACY "down South" is claiming Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois for TILDEN. Nothing like keeping a stiff upper lip.

THE recent storm of wind and rain appears to have been general, accounts of its ravages appearing from all parts of the country.

PROF. HUXLEY has begun in New York a series of lectures illustrating his ideas on science and religion. He will doubtless provoke some keen criticism.

THERE is nothing talked about in Indiana now, but politics. A friend just from there says the whole State is fairly ablaze, and the Republicans jubilant.

DORSHEIMER, now that the papers have unearthed some of his stealings, will be the next Democratic candidate to retire. "One by one the shadows fall."

FROM the most reliable sources comes the assurance that New York, and, better yet, Indiana, are certain for HAYES and WHEELER, and the whole Republican ticket.

THE yellow fever is still prevailing in some parts of the South with fearful fatality. The deaths in the city of Savannah from this cause alone reach as high as 20 to 30 each day.

THE newspapers of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois contain little else than politics. Our western friends are keenly alive to the importance of the contest going on. Our business men should follow their example.

THE attempt of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to galvanize Democracy in Massachusetts with something like respectability is not meeting with the success that was intended. It is likely to be his last political effort.

THE growls throughout Europe, over the Turco Servian troubles are yet to be heard. Peace is not yet assured by any means. It will require all the arts of statesmanship to avoid trouble among the Great Powers.

SOME of the smaller fry of the Democratic press, not a thousand miles away, are terribly exercised, for fear CARL SCHURZ shall, in his addresses, utter anything but straight Republican thoughts. How exceedingly thoughtful they are.

WE are informed by one of our leading manufacturers that a marked improvement is felt, and orders are beginning to come in quite satisfactorily. Our mills are all running as full as usual at this season of the year, and fall business looks well.

EARLY in the campaign Republicans claimed Ohio by five to ten thousand majority, and the Democrats conceded it. Fifteen thousand is the figure now. Nothing less will satisfy our people out there. Pennsylvania will balance books on that sum.

SOME Democrats hereabouts profess to take much stock in the ability of Mr. HOPKINS as a stump speaker. His efforts in this line were not so plenty during the years 1862 and 1863. Does anybody remember him as a Union orator during those years?

MR. INGERSOLL'S recent speech appears to rest uneasily upon the consciences of some Democrats hereabouts, who first professed to ridicule and sneer at it. This is a good sign that the shot went in the right direction and struck the bull's eye. No wonder they squirm.

THE progress making in our street improvements meets with universal plaudits. Let the good work go on. Market and Sixth streets, two of great prominence, need looking after badly. They are a disgrace to the city in their present condition. Councils ought to see that they are made passable before winter sets in.

THE four Supreme Court judges nominated in Indiana by the Democrats, all incumbents, have expended in four years $63,000 for personal comforts, gold pens, traveling bags and other trifles. Their bills for washing amount to $3,000, paid out of the public fund. When the papers opened up on this nest of Reformers, it created such a stir, that three of the recreant candidates were compelled to retire, and other nominations were made. The new ones are no better than those cast off.

THE expectations which old army officers have indulged in, that CROOK would not quit the field without administering proper punishment on the offending Indians, seem to be ready for fulfillment, if indeed they have not already been more than realized. Gen. CROOK is esteemed one of the ablest Indian fighters we have in the army, and he will doubtless give a good account of himself, if it requires the total annihilation of the entire force of SITTING BULL. He will not half do the thing he has set his mind on, and before he is through, we may expect to hear that further mischief is not to be expected from these old and hitherto victorious offenders.

THE old story over again *viz: negro* riot in the South where "*one* white and *six* ne groes were killed." The blacks are either awful poor fighters, or else they are for some reason fools to "begin a riot" when they always come out badly worsted. Does any one believe them such fools, or cowards either, or bad fighters? No—not a bit of it. The truth comes out at last, in almost every case of trouble in the South, and we appeal to the truth of history to bear us out in the assertion. The white men are the aggressors, are usually if not always in the majority, are well armed and otherwise prepared, and the blacks suffer the greatest losses every time. Then the telegraph operators are directed to message the old story of a "negro riot." It must and will be stopped before long.

THE Democrats for the past month have everywhere been busy in attending to the registration of names, and men, in many cases who are not legally authorized to cast a vote, but hope to be able to do so from the fact that their names are on the registry lists. Let the lists be scanned, and on election day let those scurvy fellows be spotted, challenged promptly and arrested for attempted fraud on the sacred right of suffrage. Every legal voter has an interest in the conviction of a scoundrel who would pollute the franchise so freely offered all good citizens, and we hope such will be detected and promptly arrested, if they appear at the polling places and offer to vote. We happen to know, that in one ward in Allegheny, illegal registries have been made, and we promise to do our part in bringing the harpies to justice should they have the hardihood to attempt to vote. Doubtless the same trick has been successfully carried out elsewhere by our unworthy Democratic brethren, and we trust courageous and careful "watchers" will be placed by the Republicans in each voting precinct, to look after the scoundrels who expect to cast illegal votes, and swear them through because their names are on the registry lists. No doubt some have been duped into believing, that being registered gives the right to vote, but they will be taught that something else is required besides this. Residence must be first gained, and taxes paid according to the requirements of the law, and non-compliance with these is proof of fraud on the ballot, which ample punishment is provided for. Let the polls be watched.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

The sudden and unexpected rise in our rivers has tended very largely to increase general activity, principally among the shippers of iron, nails and glassware. Throughout the summer and fall months, large quantities of the latter, particularly, accumulate, and are held for the opening of navigation, in order that advantage may be taken of low rates of freight. In anticipation of these shipments, upon the first promise of a rise in the rivers, the railroads put down their freights in order to divert a portion of these accumulations, and for the various points along the rivers, freights are reasonable enough. We mention this, to show to our merchants and manufacturers, and if possible impress it more strongly on their minds, the vast importance to our industries and our general progress, of the improvement of the Ohio, so that a navigable stage, of even so little as three feet of water may be had at all seasons of the year. Perhaps there is no other large community in the whole world, having the natural advantages of Pittsburgh, with its capital, its vast beds of coal, with its manufacturing industries already largely developed, with labor in abundance and of the best kind, located as it is at the head of river navigation, which, if improved, would give water communication with twenty thousand miles of country needing its products of the mine, the mill, and the anvil; we say, there is, perhaps, no other large community which, years ago, would not have, in some way, improved this great natural highway of prosperity. The vast usefulness of our extended water communication to our labor and our industries is clearly demonstrated, after each suspension of navigation, and after the channels are again filled in Nature's own way. Freight accumulates along the rivers in such quantities that it taxes all the vessels, of every description, for weeks and months, to move it to its destined market. Boats arrive and depart overloaded, and the tonnage is wholly inadequate, very frequently, to move the property of various kinds awaiting shipment to points along the rivers, and throughout the West and South. The scarcity in proper tonnage is owing, not to a want of business, nor to a profit in the trade, but wholly because of the uncertainty of navigation, the frequent interruptions to voyages, and the great loss of time awaiting the coming of sufficient water. And this latter reason can be properly assigned why many of our shippers pay so little attention to river freights, even when there is a good stage of water. The very uncertainty that attends the navigation of our streams, in their present condition, renders the shipment of goods of any description hazardous, and perishable freights out of the question. With an ample, certain, reliable stage of water all the time, of even so little as thirty-six or forty inches, so that boats could arrive and depart regularly, and without interruption, throughout the year, we verily believe that before the end of the century, Pittsburgh will have doubled her manufacturing capacity, her business, and her population, and would rank foremost among the great manufacturing cities of the world.

With these facts, for years, staring us of the present generation in the face, and with the ability to accomplish the great want above pointed out, and fairly within our reach, is it not amazing that the improvement of the Ohio remains still a thing of the future, apparently as far off as ever? Why it should be so, is beyond our comprehension. The necessity for the work to be done, if we would see Pittsburgh go forward instead of backward in its manufacturing greatness, and the facilities in every way offered to us by the Government, are not on any hand denied; and yet the work stands still, and Pittsburgh, with its capacity to supply the whole Western and Southern country with all kinds of manufactured goods, is content to stand by with arms folded, and see her greatness fairly plucked from her by other cities, which depend upon her mines for the very fuel that keeps their fires burning.

Such is the fact, and it cannot be denied, humiliating as the announcement may be to our pride. Every now and then some weak and worthy effort is made by some one, a little more ardent than the rest, to enlist public sentiment in favor of this or some other improvement for helping on the general prosperity and reputation of the city, but it soon dies out without resulting good. Flickers and utterly dies, for want of support from our business public, who are bent wholly on looking out for number one. It may be the improvement of the Ohio, or it may take the shape of a railroad enterprise, to add to our shipping facilities, it is the same old story; a few meetings, a wordy fight, a division and a split on ways and means, and that is the last of it. Public spirit, or a general movement for the public good, appears to be one of the impossibilities in this community, and it must be for some reason. Can it be that our supreme selfishness so commands and overcomes us, that in our driving after personal wealth the general welfare is so wholly overlooked? Or is the want of some skillful, reliable, competent leader—a captain to originate and command—so felt, that all well intended energy is misdirected and destroyed? We prefer to think the latter, as we know, when Pittsburgh is once thoroughly aroused and satisfied that her course is the right one, as was illustrated at the outbreak of the war, when FLOYD undertook to remove the national guns from our arsenal, and other noted occasions, when the great public heart was strongly enlisted in a good cause. We know full well that the proper spirit and energy and ability are not wanting to inaugurate and carry out any enterprise, no matter what its extent and significance. Is it not a pity, yea a calamity then, that the means are not applied to open up this great national highway, which would prove of such vast importance to our industries and our growth as a community? Can our Chamber of Commerce not find the man to place at the head of this great work, or otherwise set in motion the necessary appliances which must, if properly directed, result in giving us uninterrupted water communication with the great West and South? A dozen railways could not afford the same facilities for reaching distant markets, and not one-tenth the amount in money would be required. Let us hope, that in the near future, Pittsburgh, like Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and all the noted cities of the West, will control a great public highway and outlet for her goods that will not be dependent on the whims and dicta of any selfish corporation.

FIRE INSIDE THE CAMP.

Democracy in New York has suffered a crushing blow in the pronounced opposition of DEMAS BARNES, editor of the Brooklyn *Argus*, hitherto a strong, influential organ of the party, and a warm supporter of TILDEN's election to the Governorship in 1874. He has written a letter, and published it, addressed to the editor of the Ohio *State Journal*, in which he assigns his reasons at length for his present opposition to the election of Gov. TILDEN. This document furnishes one of the most complete and comprehensive arguments against the integrity and honest purpose of the Reform candidate, that has yet been given to the public from any source. It does not go back to anti-war times to deal with TILDEN in his efforts to straddle two horses at the same time, to appear at once a union man and a sympathizer with treason; nor yet does it break faith with him, on account of his detected frauds on the internal revenue of his country, but holds him up to the blasting scorn and contumely of all good people for nefarious practices, and violations of his oath of office, and of the Constitution, since he was inaugurated Governor of the great State of New York. These charges coming from a lately ardent friend and supporter, who has been compelled, through a sense of justice and of right, to break away from fellowship with the trickster TILDEN, coming from his own home too, and from a Democratic paper of acknowledged influence and character, must be met, and cannot be avoided by silence or perversion.

When such an outbreak occurs in the Democratic household, it is high time for honest members of that party, claiming to be in the interest of honest government and of reform of the public service, to pause and examine, whether the *ignius fatuus* cry of Reform, made by Tilden and his New York followers is not an illusion and a sham. If honesty and reform in the public service, and economy and retrenchment in expenditures, be the first wish and purpose of their hearts and the chief moving impulse, it will be only proper, in the light of facts brought out by this damning record, to enquire whether duty should not bid them vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and like the *Argus* and its editor come out boldly from the shackles and thraldom of party, and help defeat the trickster so skilled in the arts of Tammany Hall. The letter goes on to say:

The people of the State had been robbed on their canals and on the new capitol building at Albany; the city of New York had been robbed by the Tweed ring, and the people of Brooklyn had been robbed by an equally infamous ring composed of men in both parties. The financial panic had occurred the previous year. In the latter part of May, 1871 Tilden had repudiated Tweed's gang and come out as reformer. He was the candidate for Governor in 1874. When the elections that year came off, you well know that the tidal wave, swelled by anti-Cæsarism, unemployed labor, prostrate industries and the cry for a change, swept in Democratic majorities across Indiana, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and ended in the granite mountains of New Hampshire. It revolutionized all these States; made Allen Governor of Ohio; Tilden Governor of New York by a change of fourteen per cent. of the vote, and Gaston Governor of Massachusetts by a change of thirty-two per cent. of its vote. In one year Gaston was turned out of office in Massachusetts, Allen in Ohio, and Tilden's State ticket was beaten outside of New York city by over 30,000. That city gave a Democratic majority which saved the State to the party by 14,000. So much for Tilden's election as Governor.

Has he made a good Governor? When inaugurated, he took an oath "to obey the Constitution, enforce the laws and protect the interests of the people of the State." He knew, because a Democratic committee appointed by his predecessor, Governor Dix, had so reported, that millions of dollars had been stolen from the taxpayers by the men who had charge of erecting a new State capitol building. He did not enforce the laws. No legal action has been commenced against these plunderers. The same is true of the plunderers of the city of Brooklyn. In each case, the men whom he said should be in State prison, and whom he was elected to duly punish, have become his fast friends by well known arrangements, and instead of being on their road to prison, we found them shouting for Tilden for President in and out of the St. Louis Convention. Perhaps these are the acts of a "good Governor."

The Constitution of our State says:

"The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks. The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated," etc.

Governor Tilden was interested in a street railroad in the city of New York. A bill to extend the road by special legislation, *in violation of the Constitution*, which he had sworn to obey, was gotten through the Legislature by the well known use of money. Governor Tilden signed the bill June 17, 1875. Of it the New York *World*, a Democratic newspaper, said:

"It is an eternal disgrace to the State of New York that such dishonest practices are allowed to continue.

"Members are bought up on these 'bills' as your would buy a pound of beef.

"The bill known as the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad bill was passed by the promise of $100 each for sixty-five votes (a majority) in the Assembly.

"A noted lobbyist, formerly a public printer [Van Benthuysen], held the stakes, $10,000, to pay Barker (TWEED AND TILDEN'S former lobbyist), when the bill became a law."

Perhaps this was the act of a "good Governor."

Our space will not allow us to follow Mr. BARNES in his terrible arraignment of TILDEN for his mal-administration and failure as the Executive of New York, but a few brief extracts can only be given. He says:

"A bill adding about $50,000 per annum to the Sheriff's fees of this county—the office was before worth about $40,000 per annum—was signed by Governor Tilden after knowing all the facts, and being opposed by most attorneys acquainted with them. It was a bill in the interest of a ring who control delegates. Perhaps this was an act for which the 70,000 voters of Brooklyn ought to call Mr. Tilden 'a good Governor.'"

And again, he completely picks the bubble of reform, retrenchment in expenditures, and reduction of taxation by the following figures taken from the record, and says:

"Governor Tilden lays claim to reducing the debt and taxes of the State. In the first place an Executive cannot do this; in the second place the changes in these items, which did occur in 1875, were the result of legislation by a previous Legislature and by an amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1874; and in the third place the State taxes were never so high in the history of the State, into $568,000 as they are the present year. The annual State taxes for several years have been as follows:

	Rather	
1872	. . . .	$2,610,000
1873	. . . .	3,194,000
1874	. . . .	3,223,000
1875	. . . .	3,255,000
1876	. . . .	3,824,000

Perhaps this is financial economy and reform worth boasting of by a "good Governor."

The letter goes on to say that Gov. TILDEN has refused to put into execution the reforms adopted by the Legislature "where Ring men controled the party;" charges him with granting pardons, in excessive numbers to notorious thieves and desperadoes, restoring many to full citizenship against the protests of good men in large numbers permitting open and flagrant violations of law in the face of protests from friends, and finally, with conniving at the escape of his former colleague and chum, the notorious Ring thief, WM. M. TWEED, adding:

"It was then believed, and the belief has crystalized into very general conviction, that a bargain had been made to give Tilden the Presidential nomination in consideration for Tweed's release and Executive protection to his pals."

We want our readers to recollect that this letter was written and published by a life-long Democrat, and a once ardent admirer and supporter of TILDEN. The assertion had been made in his presence and published in the papers that all the charges made against him were rehashed from the campaign of 1874. To this Mr BARNES replied through the *Argus* in order to show that his opposition to TILDEN's election was based on matters that occurred since that time, adding:

"I have been requested to answer these assertions, probably because I am attached to the Democratic party, and through my paper, the *Argus*, helped elect Mr. TILDEN Governor of this State in 1874. The *Argus* has already answered and disproved the point involved beyond the contradiction in this section of the country. I will now undertake to do it for the State of Ohio, through the columns of the *State Journal*."

He adds: "I have confined myself to a few main points in Mr. TILDEN's Gubernatorial career, and so succinctly answering the statements in the text of this communication. But I will not close without giving other reasons why honest citizens, and particularly honest Democrats, conscientiously changed their opinions of Mr. TILDEN, and now oppose his elevation to the Presidency."

POLITICAL NOTES.

GENERAL BRISTOW takes the stump in Indiana soon. He is waiting for cooler weather, he says, but will go.

THE startling intelligence is before us that General S. F. Cary has actually addressed an open letter to the people of the United States.

THAT promised Democratic reaction doesn't start worth a cent. It is probably anchored behind Governor Tilden's income statement.

SINCE the Republican majority in Maine has gone up so high the Democrats have suddenly discovered that the most stupendous election rascalities were perpetrated by Mr. Blaine and his friends. Like all other Democratic excuses this year, this is too late as well as too thin.

IN the case Ohio and Indiana should go for the solid Southern programme this fall, they would prepare the way for the introduction of a little bill for the relief of the heirs of John Morgan, who, it may be remembered, lost a great many fine Kentucky horses in the course of an excursion north of the Ohio River.

BEAUREGARD's little bill for shot and shell expended in bombarding Fort Sumter, which was obstinately held by Major Anderson in spite of the warnings given him by the Southern authorities, will not be introduced into Congress until a majority of both houses and a sympathetic Executive are prepared.

The Democratic State Committee of Illinois had a solemn session around an empty campaign treasury last week, and decided to do nothing till after the October elections. They could see no hope in the political outlook unless the Democrats carried Indiana, and they concluded to make no plans till that election was held.

How any one acquainted with the joint history of the Southern Confederacy and the Democratic party can sustain them in this Presidential canvass, who does not want the Confederacy substituted for the United States, is a mystery, and must be accounted for by the development in political affairs of that curious color blindness that Mr. John Walter, M. P., referred to in his New York speech.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* asked that paper whether Seymour carried New York in 1868, and if so, by what majority. The *Enquirer* answered that Seymour carried the State by 10,000, but omitted the fact that 37,000 fraudulent votes were counted in New York City by Tweed, with the knowledge, and without the protest of Samuel J. Tilden, who was then chairman of the State Central Committee of his party, and is now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

GOV. HAYES has set down upon ano ther beautiful campaign slander. Some imaginative genius announced a short time ago that the Governor had in July last written a letter to the American Alliance, accepting membership and declaring his belief that suffrage should be limited to native-born citizens. It took Mr. Hayes about one minute to dispose of the slander when it reached him, by saying that he never belonged to any political society and never would, and that the sentiment attributed to him was repugnant to every act and belief of his life. Next!

THE HEROINE OF WATERLOO.

The Record of a Brave Woman's Life.

A correspondent of the *London Telegraph* gives an interesting account of a Waterloo heroine who recently died. Mrs. Wilhelmina Giles was a native of Dantzic, and was in her 17th year when the city was besieged by the French. The assailants smashed everything in her father's house, and dragged a mortar, cannon, pipe out of his mouth, declaring that it was too good for a "pig of a Prussian." Her parents died soon after the siege, and the girl went to live with her aunt. Private Giles of Col. Macdonald's Rocket Troops was billeted on her aunt, and fell in love with her. She accompanied her husband to England, and when the war broke out went with him to Belgium. At Waterloo she was posted with the baggage at the rear of the army. Toward the close of the day she went forward, mounted on a donkey, to see how "her Giles" was getting on. A limber gunner, seeing her, advised her to attach the animal to the carriage and mount up by the side of him. This she did; but a little while after sudden discovered that the donkey had disappeared, and with it all her baggage. She never saw it again, and late in the evening found herself alone on the field of Waterloo, without food, and separated from her husband, who had been sent to Brussels with dispatches. A soldier gave her a blanket, in which she made a hole so as to slip it over her head, and tied it around her like a cloak. This was but a poor protection against the torrents of rain that fell during the night, and, added to the groans of the wounded, kept the forlorn Prussian girl awake till morning, when her husband returned from Brussels and found her. Mr. Giles remained in the army until his time was up, and then, with the savings he had amassed while in the service, he built a little cottage at East Wickham. He died about fifteen years ago, but his wife was spared to see the wrongs of her native town avenged on the French in 1870.

Opinions as is Opinions.

There has been so much said about the improvement of business that Spicer has taken pains to interview the members of leading branches of business in the city with a view of obtaining reliable information. The result of the inquiry into each branch of trade is given below:

In the oyster business the fall openings have been successful.

Dealers in indigo are looking blue.

The hatters say the greatest interest is *felt* in their business.

Crockery traders do not want a smashing business so much as a safe one.

The distillers say the Presidential election will be a spirited contest.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the ready-made clothing trade, although in favor of keeping open stores, are not opposed to a "close up" move.

Tea dealers think something steep will be done in that article.

"Extensions" continues to be made in the milk business.

The bakers need much and continue to look for a rise.

Hackmen report their business to be driving at this season.

On the other hand, dealers in paper, pens and articles for counting-house use say their trade is stationary.

Rubber dealers report great elasticity, and those who have gutta percha sir claim water proof it is of good business.

Lead is heavy as ever this season. Several dealers who have compromised with their creditors say they "brought their pigs to a bad market."

The sole report from the shoe trade is that every movement on foot will improve its prospects.

A canvas of the artists shows that they are getting on easel-y.

Whether the butchers will stay here or not we cannot say, but many of them are looking for fresh quarters, and say they cannot sell without fairly slaughtering their merchandise.

Barbers report a close shave during the summer, and that but few of their customers come to the scratch.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Indian Summer.

This halcyon period of our autumn will always in some way be associated with the Indian. It is red and yellow and dreamy like him. The smoke of his camp fire seems again in the air. The memory of him pervades the woods. His plumes and moccasins and blanket of skins form just the costume the season demands. It was doubtless his chosen period. The gods smiled upon him then if ever. The time of the chase, the season of the buck and the doe, and of the ripening of all forest fruits; the time when all men are incipient hunters, when the first frosts have given pungency to the air, when to be abroad on the hills or in the woods is a delight that both old and young feel,—if the red aborigine ever had his summer of fullness and contentment, it must have been at this season, and it fitly bears his name.

The Time to Dance.

Atlanta *Times*: "An old colored preacher in this city was lecturing a youth of his flock about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible plainly said, 'there is a time to dance.' 'Yes, dar is a time to dance,' said the dark divine, 'and it's when a boy gits a whippin' for gwine to a ball.'"

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Bettenbaugh ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Sr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

AUNT PATSY'S LIFE WORK.

"Worth Your Weight in Gold."

"Yes, Miss Mamie, dat's jes' what de missus sed to me. 'Aunt Patsy,' sez she, 'you's jes' wuf yer weight in gole.' An' so I wuz, Miss Mamie; I know'd it. Poor weak old cull'd pusson as I is, I know'd she war tellin' d' exac' truf. De Lord knows 't aint no vain glorruf cation fur ole Patsy t' say dem words. I don't take no pus'nal credit 'bout it, Miss Mamie. Cookin' takes practice, but it's got to come fus' by natur'. De ang'l Gabr'el hisse'f couldn't make a cook out o' some folks. It'g got to be born inter you like. I'se mighty 'umble and fearful ub myse'f 'bout some t'ings, but not 'bout cookin'. *Dat* I un'stan'; an' dat's what made me wuf my weight in gole. Missus did n' hab no sort troubl' 'bout nothin' af'er once dis chile come. She *sed* so. Aint no use talkin' 'bout it—dere's her 'cise words to prove it.

"Well, de work wuz mighty heavy in dat house. Stocks o' comp'ny, and massa war one ob dem perwiders dat don' hab no sort notion how many pots kin go onto de stobe, and seem t' t'ink de oben was 'mos' big as de barn. Many's de time I got so tired sence I to me'sif I'd drop in de fire, missus sed *dat*, I didn't mind nuffin', 'Patsy,' sez I, when I seed myse'f gettin' done up, 'yer goo' f' nuffin' lazy nigger, wha's matter wid yer? Don' yer know yer's wuf yer weight in gole?'—and dot nd fetch me squar' up. Many's de time I'se sed dem words myse'f to myself, an' kep' at it, but wid dis diff'ence: Missus, dear soul! she done gone to Ab'am's bosom four year 'go; on' ole Patsy eber sence's bin mos' too fur on wih dis ere cough to be much 'count to white folks—and so I keep sayin' to myse'f, 'Yer *wuz* wuf yer weight in gole. Don' nebber forgit dat.'

And, all this time, the brightly kerchiefed and check-aproned speaker was going on briskly with her work, while I sat looking at her with an amused smile?

Not a bit of it. She was in bed, dying of a slow consumption, and my head was full of reverence as I stood gently fanning her. She was talking beyond her strength, but I knew it was useless to check her while her thoughts were with this treasured saying of her "missus." Presently she sank into a doze. I stood there, afraid to move lest I should wake her.

In a few moments she opened her eyes.

"Bress yer heart, Miss Mamie, don' stan' dere no longer. Ole Patsy don' want ter be nussed like she war a queen."

Her eyes were so bright and her tones so cheerful that I thought she was going to laugh; but, instead, she said softly:

"T'aint fur much longer; de Lord'll soon sen' his char'ot an' take me to glory."

She ceased speaking. I knew by her face, though not a sound could be heard, that she was singing under her breath one of the dear old negro hymns that we had been used to hearing when she was up and at work; and then she fell into another doze.

Two weeks from that day the chariot came.—*St. Nicholas.*

A PILGRIM.

He Wanders Alone on the Shore of Time.

An old man came wandering into the Central station at 11:30 the other night, shaking the mists of the evening from his whitened locks, and leaving muddy tracks all over the floor.

"Life's fitful fever is too much for me," said he, "I would rest."

"What's in that satchel?" asked the turnkey.

"The treasures of earth are but vanity and vexation," said the old man. "Only two shirts and a pair of overhauls."

"Where did you come from?" asked the officer.

"I am a wanderer—a fugitive. The places that knew me once, know me no more forever. I was dwelt in from Berea." And the ancient looked longingly at the bread cupboard.

"It is strange—it is passing strange"—"Here I come, a pilgrim in this vale of tears—a wanderer on the shores of time. The dews of the evening are thick upon me, and the cold, north wind strikes my feeble frame. Long have I fasted, and for hours have I not tasted bread! Yet here I visit the home of my childhood, and no one knows me! I come again to my childhood haunts, and no one falls upon my bosom! I used to work in the brickyard on the Flats," he added, explainingly, "at two dollars and a half a day."

They gave him a loaf of bread and sent him to Poverty Barn. "The staff of life is my support," said he, "I shall not starve, neither shall I faint," and with that he dropped upon the loaf with an energy and vigor entirely unexpected in one of his age and feebleness.

John Bright at Home.

The London *World* seems to have adopted the much-decried American practice of interviewing. A recent number of the journal gives an account of a visit to the home of John Bright. The following dry description is a specimen of what an English neophyte in the trade of interviewing can do: "On the table lie a few books, a copy of 'Picturesque America,' and a recent edition of the works of John Milton. In thorough keeping with the neat, orderly dwelling is its owner. The author who should essay to describe the apostle of Free-Trade as the image of a great French novelist was once depicted, as 'Balzac in his slippers,' would find himself in difficulties—for the want of the slippers. One Ash is not the abode of slippers, eccentric shooting-jackets, or dressing-gowns held together with a single pin, or by the more potent aid of a pair of bell tropes. At home as abroad Mr. Bright maintains that scrupulous neatness of apparel proper to the Society of Friends; not the costume or uniform of a sect, be it well understood, but the quiet, severe dress of an English gentleman. The firm, well-knit figure, the bright blue eye, the leonine head with its mane of snowy locks, are too well known in the Senate to require description."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
655 WEST LIBERTY STREET

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL.)
No. 138 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g12 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS.
We are now exhibiting full lines of Mourning Goods, comprising Cashmeres, Merinos, Bombazines, Hearletts, Empress and Creton Cloths, Tamise Cloths and Black Wool Delaines, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of
DAMASSE BROCADES,
Pongees, Pongee and Mohair Silk Brocades, Pure Pongee Silk Brocades and Striped Brocades, &c.
All the very latest shades in
COLORED ALPACAS
and Mohairs. Very choice and desirable shades in Colored Cashmeres.
Special bargains in All-Wool Colored Cashmeres. Large and Complete lines of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
At very attractive prices. All the Latest Fall Shades in COLORED DRESS SILKS, STRIPED DRESS SILKS.
A very full line in Scotch, English and French
PLAIDS.
Fancy Plaids at very low prices. Fall Plaids from 8c up.
Wool and All-Wool Barred Flannels,
Wool and All-Wool Plain Flannels,
AT LOWEST FIGURES.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW BARGAINS.
Ladies' Suits in all the very latest shades, styles and trimmings, and the
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Is in condition to execute orders with completeness and dispatch, and in style unexcelled. Dresses made to order at the most reasonable prices.
SHAWLS
In new Fall Colors. SACQUES in new Fall styles.
BLANKETS,
Colored and white at the very lowest prices.
Home Made Comforts, Crib Blankets, Colored Spreads, Horse Blankets, Gum Blankets.
We desire to call especial attention to our very full and complete Stock of Ladies' and Misses'
UNDERWEAR.
Merino Vests and Drawers, all sizes. Vests, Drawers and Pantalets.
Felt Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Panniers and Bustles.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Men and Boys' Clothing.
CHILDREN'S MADE-UP SUITS.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Latest Fall Styles
PRINTS,
Muslins and Sheetings, Table Linens, Loom Damasks,
TICKINGS,
Checks and Cheviots.
Canton Flannels, Colored and White Blue Drilling.
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
Crashes, Battings, Irish Linens, &c., &c.
Home-made Bed Comforts. All-wool Table Covers.
Heavy Felt Skirts, 60c.
BEDSPREADS, &C.
Large and complete lines of
CARPETINGS,
In choice and desirable styles, at popular prices.
Brussels, best 3-ply Ingrains,
Venetian, Hemps, &c.
Oil Cloths and Mattings.
Window Shades and Shading.
DOOR MATS AND RUGS.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW ARRIVALS,
And a New Department.
GLASSWARE.
We have this day opened one of the fullest and most complete lines of
RED UNDERWEAR
We have ever had the pleasure of showing on our counters. Red Knit Undershirts and Drawers, very heavy, at $1.25, worth $1.75. At $1.50, worth $2, also the very latest bargains in Red Flannel Underwear. White and Colored Underwear, Shetland and Ribbed Underwear for Men and Boys. Men's Woolen Socks. Men's Shetland and
MERINO HOSE.
Men's Striped Merino Socks, 2 pairs for 25c.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Plain and Balmoral Hose, very latest Fall and Autumn Colors.
Gents' 3-Ply Linen PICCADILLY COLLARS, 15c, 2 for 25c.
Children's All-Wool
SACQUES.
Misses' Fancy and Plain Knit Sacks. Misses' and Children's Flannel Hoods. Misses' and Children's Knit Hoods, Ladies' Linen Sets, with latest colored borders, great bargains. Tips, Plumes, Ribbons and Flowers in very latest Fall Shades.
Fall Styles
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ready Tr

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1876.

There was no change in the money market yesterday as far as rates at the banks are concerned. Business paper, though slowly creeping up into respectable proportions from day to day, is not offering in such volume as to tax the resources of the banks, and double-named acceptances were taken freely. Call money continues very abundant, and on prime collaterals, such as Government, State and municipal bonds, it was readily obtainable. On other securities the range was 7 to 9 per cent. In New York the average rate continues at about half those current here. The banks are in good condition for business, but so far the demand for loans is moderate.

FINANCES IN THE WEST.

The Chicago *Tribune*, reviewing the past week's financial operations, says: The course of business among the banks last week was quiet, and to a slight extent unfavorably affected by the disagreeable weather. But this temporary arrest of activity did not obscure the improving condition of affairs. The demand for bank favors has begun to feel the influence of a renewed activity in all branches of trade and industry. This is not very great as yet, but there are abundant indications that it is the precursor of returning and general prosperity. The discount lines of the banks show a gradual increase of business. The country demand for advances with which to move the crops continues, and as the jobbing trade of the city develops the amount of commercial paper offered for discount increases.

BUSINESS IN THE EAST.

The New York *Times* in noting the situation in the East says: "The increase in the activity of general trade has been continuous, and of more than slight importance. In nearly all respects business has assumed a brighter aspect, and the indications point to steady and tangible rather than to exceptional and spasmodic improvement. Supplies of merchandise had been much diminished by the long-prevailing inactivity, but matters have mended a good deal during the week. The practice of a large delegation of country merchants in the city has aided considerably in this matter. Their purchases have done much in the way of stimulating trade, and the distribution of merchandise of various kinds has accordingly assumed much larger proportions. Prices are generally on a satisfactory basis, and the confidence which such a condition of affairs inspires is readily perceptible. The demand for provisions and breadstuffs for European account has been large, and as a result the outgoing trans-atlantic steamers on Saturday carried very full freights. In brief, while the increase in all kinds of legitimate trade is not so great as to call for any premature raptures, it is at least positive in its character, and is sufficient to warrant hopeful anticipations."

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A cargo valued at seven hundred thousand dollars will be admitted to be a rather large and costly one to go upon a single ship, yet that is the estimate put upon the freight taken out from Philadelphia on the last voyage of the steamer Lord Clive, of the joint Red Star and American line, sailing from this port under the auspices of Peter Wright & Sons, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is rather a striking fact in the rapidly growing foreign commerce of Philadelphia.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—The *Tribune* says: With no disposition to underestimate the value of the existing indications of a favorable change in the commercial situation, yet remembering the experience of past years, it may be well to avoid the opposite extreme of excessive jubilancy at each successive spasm in trade. Since the panic of 1873, it has been the fashion to usher in each recurring business season with a grand chorus of trumpets, every note from which sounded a promise of an immediate revival of prosperity. It is not necessary to relate how these promises have each proved a delusion and a snare. Trade upon trade upon the abilities of the great mass of the people to purchase and consume, and the "bulling" of it puts no dollars, or even dimes, into the pockets of the unemployed wherewith to buy. But that our condition during the past year has made great strides toward a preparation for a gradual and permanent improvement cannot be doubted. The production of most articles of manufacture has been reduced to about the capacities of consumption, so that the middle class are now able to do business at a profit, may be less stint in his personal expenditures.

—Under the laws of this State certain designated days are annually holidays, as is any particular day appointed or recommended as such by the Governor of the State or the President of the United States. The Governor having appointed the 28th instant as a day for the general cessation of business, it becomes, under the law, a legal holiday, and will be treated as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, in all legal business. The Custom House, the courts, the banks, the Board of Brokers, the U. S. Mint and all public places will be closed for the day, the better to afford all persons opportunity to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the first Constitution of the Commonwealth as "Pennsylvania day" at the Centennial Exhibition. Judging from the preparations making to give the occasion prominence it will be the most generously attended holiday ever witnessed in this State. The furore which seems already to have started, if continued to the end, will make the 28th of September, 1876, a day long to be remembered.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—The Treasury now holds $337,318,650 in United States bonds, to secure bank circulation, and $18,743,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending Monday, $3,332,800, United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending Monday, $3,332,800, showing a contraction of the national bank circulation of $333,000; national bank circulation now outstanding —currency notes, $322,193,687; gold notes, $2,099,190. Two hundred thousand dollars 5 per cent. bonds, held to secure circulation, were withdrawn from the Treasury Monday, and 4½ per cent. substituted.

—It was half holiday in London, as usual on Saturday, and the general market was quiet. The British consols are ¼ lower, and United States bonds are unchanged, except the 67s and new Fives, which are 1-8 lower. The Bank of England gained £3,000 bullion on balance Monday. In Paris the 5 per cent. rentes opened 27½ centimes lower at 106.20, closing at 106.35.

—Notice has been received at the Treasury from the Gold Bank of San Francisco that it will withdraw $800,000 of the bonds now held to secure their circulation, and deposit 4½ per cent. instead.

—Customs received at Washington Monday, $586,173; internal revenue, $445,673; national bank notes for redemption, $600,000.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1@2; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $503,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $23,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling was steady and active at 484@484½. Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 109⅞@110. The borrowing rates were ½ to 3. Loans were also made flat. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were strong and higher for Northwest and coal issues. State securities were quiet. Stocks opened strong, and with one or two exceptions advanced ½ to 2½, the coal shares leading the upward movement. After the second call there was a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent. The bears made a raid on New York Central, selling it down to 98 regular and 96 seller sixty. To-day is the first time the stock sold below par since July, 1874. The fall in Central was used against the whole market, and towards the close prices were in most instances ½ to 1½ from the highest point of the day. The coal shares, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwest and Michigan Central closed up firm. A large amount of Lake Shore has recently been taken out of the street by investors, and the bears finding it difficult to borrow cash stock, have resorted to the expedient of dealing seller sixty. On the other hand the bulls, encouraged by an increase in the earnings and confident of a 2 per cent. dividend in February, talk of much higher prices at no distant date. The Northwest directors expect to declare a dividend on preferred stock in November. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution calling in for redemption on January 1, 1877, $125,000 of their mortgage sinking fund bonds. Eight hundred thousand dollars of said bonds have been heretofore redeemed by the sinking fund, making a total with this call of $925,000 paid from the proceeds of land sales and interest on the investment of the sinking fund. The transactions aggregated 112,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 4,500 Rock Island, 58,000 St. Paul, 2,500 Wabash, 25,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central, 6,600 Michigan Central, 19,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 20,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.— United States Coupons 1881, 119¾; 5-20s '65, 112½; do. new, 113¾; do. '67, 116¾; do. '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 110¾; do. coupons, 110¾; new 5s, 115¾; currency 6s, 128¾.

State Bonds.— Tennessees old, 44; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 36; do. old, 38; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 14; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 32¾; Maripposa, 4½; do. preferred, 5½; Adams Express, 106½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 60; United States Express, 61½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 10; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 39½; Panama, 28; Union Pacific, stocks, 63; Lake Shore, 58; Illinois Central, 85½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 36½; do. preferred, 61; C. C. C. & I., 36½; New Jersey Central, 24½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 39½; do. preferred, 63; Toledo & Wabash, 9½; do. preferred, 24; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 102; do. preferred, 110; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 12½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 76½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 15½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 1½; Indiana Central, 13½; Burlington & Quincy, 16; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific bonds, 104½; Union Pacific bonds, 106½; Union Pacific land grants, 104; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, September 19. — Consols 95½; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 100; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, September 19.—Rentes 106f 40c.

FRANKFORT, September 19.—U. S. new 5s, 103½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 19, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue fairly active, with a better and more hopeful feeling prevailing in all branches of business. It looks as if the back bone of the panic had been broken, and that times are destined to improve from this on.

APPLES—The supply in our market, although not large is fully equal to the demand, and prices are no better; ranging from $1 to 1.50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice solid packed in firkins and tubs, at 20@22c; do. roll, 24@26; do creamery, 30@32.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8¾c as to quality; brush that will work up, 6@6½; medium green, 3½@4; red tipped, 3@3½; inferior, 1@1½; crooked, 2@3.

BEANS—Quoted nominal at 90@$1 ₱ bu, and dull.

CHEESE—In fair demand, and steady at the recent sharp advance; we continue to quote August make at 11@11½ in the wholesale trade, and 12@12½ in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The supply, although not large, is equal to the demand, and prices remain about as last quoted, 18@20c.

FLOUR—The general tone and spirit of the market is decidedly firmer, and some dealers have advanced prices 25c per bbl, within the past day or two. Millers at nearly all points in the west have put up prices 25 to 50c ₱ bbl, and our market has commenced to sympathize.

Red winters	$6.00@6.50 "
Amber wheat flours	6.50@7.00 "
Spring wheat flours	6.00@6.50 "
Fancy patent process "and" fancy white wheat	7.50@8.50 "
Rye flour	4.50@4.75 "

GROCERIES—There is a fair degree of activity in the grocery business; some houses are quite busy, although there is room for improvement. In regard to the leading articles they present no new features deserving of special notice.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¼
Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾
Crushed	12 a
Granulated	12 a
Powdered	12 a
Standard A	11¾@11¾
Standard B	11
Standard Ex C	10¾
Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¾
N. O.	9¾@10¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65	Fair	55 @60
Prime	60	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@85	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@90	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	70@90	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Prime	20½@
Second Grade	19½@
Third Grade	17¾@

Common Rio, loose.

GRAPES—Quoted at 2@6c per lb.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues firm, and it looks as if prices here would have to go higher; we continue to quote Penna. and Ohio red, $1.12@1.15; do amber, $1.17@1.20; Kentucky white, $1.23@1.25. The Oat market appears to have stiffened up again in consequence of diminished receipts and prices are higher; mixed, on track, 34@35; white, 36@37—car lots 1 car at 37c. Some dealers are inclined to think that these prices cannot long be maintained. Ear Corn is in light supply, but the demand is only fair and prices remain unchanged; 52@55c on track; Shelled, 58@60 on track. Rye is quoted at 65@70c. Barley continues quiet—very little being sold in this market.

HAY—Firmer, owing to light receipts from the adjoining country, caused by bad roads; quotable at $16@18, from country wagons.

MILL FEED—Is scarce and higher, $12@12.50 ₱ ton, on track. Middlings quoted at $19@21, and Shorts at $14@16.

ONIONS—Reds, $1.50@2 per bbl; prime silver skins, $2.25@2.50.

OILS—Extra winter strained Lard oil, in view of the cold weather, is in better demand at 95; current make, 82@84c; No. 1 and 2 unchanged, the latter being held at 60@65. Jno. V. Lewis & Co.'s White and Yellow Winter Miners' oil has advanced to 70 gallon at the point of production and is holding upward. The market remains unchanged at 40 for White and 37 for Yellow, but the market will move up soon. Linseed oil, raw, 54; boiled, 59. Carbon firm at 22@25c.

POTATOES—Irish quoted at 65@70 per bu. Sweets, $3.75@4.50 per bbl, the outside figure for Jerseys.

PEACHES—In light supply and prices are higher; $2@3.00 per box, as to quality and condition.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop 35@45c ₱ pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork and Lard continue weak, but wister Sugar-cured Meats, being inlight stock, are held with considerable firmness at full prices, particularly so for canvassed hams. The future of the market, to use a common phrase, is considerably mixed, but the general feeling is that prices, both for Hogs and the products will rule lower.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	15¾	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.00
Do. Canvassed	15¾	Short Cut do	19.00
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres	12½
Dried beef Ex S. C.	14¾	Do. ...bbls	13
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 3 ₱ cadies	14¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	⅝	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Do. Canvassed	⅝	Do. 3 ₱ pails	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11	Do. 6 ₱ do	14¾
Clear Sides	11½	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 2¼@ ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is an increasing demand for Timothy Seed, but no change in prices; $2@2.25 ₱ bush. Little or nothing in either Clover or Flax Seeds.

TALLOW—There is a moderate demand, without any material change in prices; country, 7¾; city, 8¾@8¾c per lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 19, 1876.

Trade in Petroleum circles, so far at least as our market is concerned, continues quiet and prices are easy, although without quotable change. While our refiners are all busy, working up contracts made some time ago, but few sales have been made for some days that we could hear of.

Crude was quoted this afternoon at 8¾@8¾ for United certificates, 7¾@7¾ for Union and 8¾@8¾ for immediate shipment. Refined quiet and nominal at 25¾@26c delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 23c to home trade here.

Oil Barrels—Countries in steady demand, with regular sales at $1.30. No movement in cities; buyers asking for concessions which makers are unwilling to grant.

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* contains the following in relation to summer packing and the receipts of hogs:

The receipts of hogs were somewhat larger, and the packing is steadily increasing. A few packers are getting ready for business, intending to resume operations within a few days, while one or two additional packers have already commenced. The ready sale for summer meats and the fair prices obtained stimulates considerable activity. A liberal number of orders have been received here for some days past which have not been filled, owing to the fact that the limit has been below sellers' views. The light stock of winter meats and the firmness in the hog market, gives packers confidence, and they were not disposed to force their property on sale for immediate delivery, or to discount the market freely for futures. The course of the hog market has also given them a little confidence, the receipts during the closing days of the week falling below expectations, and values were higher than at the opening. The steadily increasing summer business in packing is shown by the large number of hogs cut from March 1, 1876, to Sept. 15, 1876—901,425, or 181,794 in excess of the total summer packing last season. The packing for the month ending last evening was 110,353, and the estimated packing for the balance of the summer season, or until Nov. 1, is placed at from 175,000 to 200,000 hogs; at any rate the general impression seems to be that the inquiry will keep pace with the supply. Regarding the opening prices for hogs for the "regular season," operators disagree widely, and it would be foolish to hazard an opinion, but it is not generally expected that lower figures than $5.50 will be reached. In this connection we publish an extract from a New Orleans circular of a recent date: "For the coming winter packing of hogs, we believe, the crop of this important animal will be large enough for all purposes, and we hope 'packers' will manage to get their hogs below $6 gross the coming season. The whole trade must bear in mind that while the foreign demand will take a very large amount of the hog products at reasonable prices, the Southern States having raised much more of the necessities than last year, will take much less the coming season—therefore the surplus must seek foreign markets. It is certain that our regular season will open with lighter stocks than last year, save of mess pork and perhaps short ribs, but all other articles are in lighter supply.

The packing to date aggregates about 910,425 hogs against about 683,000 hogs to date at this time last year, and a total packing of 728,781 during last summer. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is 76,840 hogs, against 51,842 hogs to date last year.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond & Co	12	Nimick & Co	2
J. Moorhead	1	J. W. Porter	1
Lewis O & P	4	H. Lloyd & Son	2
Maloney & Lyle	1	J. M. Sullivan	1
Total	21		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & Lo	1	S. B. & Co	3
Miller M. & P	3	Lewis O & P	3
Total	10		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson & Wk	4	Nimick & Co	10
Lewis O & P	4	Gregg & Co	4
Byers McC & Co	1	W. Clark & Co	1
Jones & Lo	2	Miller M. & P. Co	1
Shoen's R & Co	3	Rogers & Co	1
Maloney & Lyle	1		
Total	16		

Chicago Lumber Market.

The wholesale lumber market was rather dull and easy Saturday. There is a fair assortment of common stuff on sale, but buyers kept away from the docks and only a few sales were effected. Common inch was quoted at $8@8.50, and medium at $9@10. Lath, $1.10@1.20 and Shingles, $1.90@2.20. Piece stuff was quoted at $7.25@7.40 for common and $7.75 for standard cargoes from Manistee or Ludington.

The retail market was rather dull and easy. The recent bad weather has interrupted trade and stocks at the yards are rather large, but a few more pleasant days will probably dry up the country roads and bring in orders. The shipments of the past week do not appear to indicate that trade has fallen off so much as some dealers seem to imagine, being but little less than for the week preceding.

Chicago Seed Market.

Timothy was in fair demand, but the others descriptions were rather quiet. There was no change in particular in prices, but buyers for timothy were rather slow, and in some instances refused to pay previous rates. Sales of the above named descriptions were made at $1.30@1.62½ for fair to good and $1.80@1.70 for prime. Clover sold at $6.90. Flax was in light supply and firm; sold at $1.25 for good. Hungarian remains nominal at 1.15@1.20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 19, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.06¾ cash; $1.05⅝ October; $1.03¼@1.03¾ November; No. 3 93¾@94c; rejected 77@77½c. Corn dull; No. 2 46¾@ cash; 46½c September; 44¾c October; 43⅞c November; rejected 44¼c. Oats dull; 33⅛c cash; 33¾@33⅞c November. Rye dull; No. 1 61c. Barley; demand fair and market firm; 83c cash; 79½a 80c October.

PROVISIONS — Pork dull; $16.05 cash; $14.65 year. Lard dull; $10.30 cash; $10.10 October; $9.05 year. Bulk meats dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.08.

On Call Board wheat was lower; $1.04¾ October; $1.04 1-2 November. Corn lower, 44¾@44¾c October; 43¾c November. Oats ½c lower. Provisions unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Flour firm and unchanged; receipts 12,000 bbls. Wheat in moderate demand; business checked by backward prices; receipts 61,000 bushels; exports 61,000 bushels; rejected spring $1.02; ungraded do. $1.07@1.12; amber Indiana new $1.25. Rye firm; State 89@88c. Barley and malt steady. Corn steady; receipts 228,000 bushels; western mixed heated 57c; mixed steam 57¼@60c. Oats dull; western mixed and State 35@46c; receipts 55,000 bushels. Hay and hops dull and nominal. Coffee firm; Rio in cargoes, 19¾@19¾c. Sugar, Molasses and Rice steady. Petroleum dull; crude 14 1-2c; refined 26c; cases 30a 31c; naphtha 14c. Rosin steady; 32¾a33c. Eggs firm; western 21@23c. Pork closed steady; $16.80@16.90. Middles firm; long clear city 9¾@9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $10.30@10.35; October $10.35@10.65. Butter firm; western 16@30c. Cheese quiet and steady; fall2c. Whisky firm and in fair demand; $1.11.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, September 19.—Refined petroleum 51f.

LIVERPOOL, September 19. — Cotton dull and easier; 5 31-32@6¼d; sales of 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales speculation and export and 4,000 American. California white wheat average 9s 10@10½d; Club 9s 11d@10s 2d; winter 8s 8d@9s 6d. Flour 22s@23s. Corn 26s. Oats 3a3½s. Barley 34s. Peas 37s. Cloverseed 50a55s. Lard 51¾s. Cheese 57s. Refined petroleum 19d; spirits 12d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 19. — Cotton dull at 10½c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull; red $1.06a1.10. Corn steady at 46a48c. Oats firm at 35a42c. Rye dull at 68c. Barley steady at 95ca$1.02. Pork dull and easier at $16a16.50. Lard dull; steam 10¼a10¾c; kettle 11¾a12c. Bulk meats firm at 7a9¼a9¾c. Bacon dull; 7¾a9¾a10a10½c. Whisky dull at $1.07. Butter steady and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19. — Petroleum steady; refined 26c; crude 19¼c. Clover seed 11c. Flour firm; superfine $3.62½a3.87½; extra $4.00@4.25; Minnesota amber $1.25a1.27; white $1.25a1.30. Rye 73c. Corn steady; yellow 59a61c. Oats dull; mixed 35a37c. Whisky western $1.12. Butter unchanged. Eggs firm; 10 1-2a 11 1-2c. Eggs steady; western 23a24c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 19 — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 amber Michigan $1.18½; No. 1 whits Michigan $1.22; amber 1000 sks at $1.20; rejected red $1.10; No. 3 red $1.10½; rejected red 97½c. Corn dull; high mixed 51½c; low mixed 49¾c; no grade 49c; damaged 47½c. Oats steady; No. 2 35c; white 41c. Michigan 36c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 19.—Flour firm; superfine western $4.75a5; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5a7; Illinois $6a7.50; St. Louis $6.25a8; fancy Minnesota $7a9. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 59 a60c. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 40a40c; rejected 40@46c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September19.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.17; No. 2 $1.12; No. 3 97ca$1.00. Corn dull; No. 2 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 32c. Rye dull; No. 1 66½c. Barley steady; No. 1 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 19. — Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm; extra $3.25a3.50; family $4.20a4.75. Grain dull and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at $1.08.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 19.—Cotton, flour and grain steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $17a17.50. Lard dull at 10 1-8c. Bacon dull at 7¾, 9, 9¼a10c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19. — Corn steady and unchanged. Pork steady at $17.50. Bacon dull at 7¾c for shoulders. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 19.— Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 56c; mixed held at 57c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 19.—Cotton dull at 10¾c; sales 1,100 bales. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 19.—Petroleum unchanged; s. w. 110 test, 23c.

ST. LOUIS, September 19.—Hogs: steady; Yorkers and bacon $5.75a.5.95; butchers $6.00a6.25; fancy $6.25. Cattle: dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, September 19. — Hogs steady; common light $525,a5.50; fair to good light $5.85a6.35; heavy $6.10a6.35.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 19.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Business was quiet with package houses, owing to its being a Hebrew holiday, but the jobbing trade continued active. Cotton goods are in steady demand at unchanged prices. Prints are very active and strong, with an upward tendency. Oriental fancy prints advanced ½ cent. Woolen goods are in liberal request. Woolen goods are quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Cotton steady and unchanged; futures firm; September 11 3-32a11 5-16c; October 11¾a11 3-16c; December 11 7-32c; November 11 3-32a11 3-16c; January 11 11-32a11 3-8c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI PER EMMA GRAHAM.—79 oil bbls, B D Moore; 269 do, C A Wormcastle; 125 baleo cotton; Eagle C M Co; 50 tubs, Gaskill & Reeves & Co; 25 pkgs tobacco, J T Colvin & Co; 4 pkgs gwarc, Gallinger & Co; lot furniture, Millikin & Co; do, Dauler & Co; do, Edmondson & Son; do, T Eichenlaub; do, H Berger; 2 bbls oil, P Duff & Son; 80 hrs soap, Walker, D & Co; 50 do, J Porterfield & Co; 27 cattle, H. Steel; 25 hrs soap, Dilworth Bros; 75 do sunds, J. L. Dunseith; 25 do candles, R. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 100 bbls oil, Carter Bro; 50 do, R. Gwens & Co; 175 do, J. R. Hunter; lot furniture, Gaskill & L; do, J. Kenworthy; 20 bbls s potatoes, H. Rea Jr; 30 tons p iron, J. W. Porter; 58½ do, Loomis & C; 13 pkgs furniture, 33 sks wheat, 67 do oats, 24 bbls apples, S. R. & W. J. Patterson; 10 do, A. Bricker & Son.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 20 feet and falling. The Monongahela was reported falling at headwaters, and the Allegheny rising. Weather yesterday was pleasant, and business was more active in consequence.

CAPT. JOHN HAMILTON is commanding the Gen. Lytle.

THE towboat Veteran arrived from Wheeling yesterday.

CAPT. TOM P. LEATHERS is again in command of the Natchez.

THE Exchange is announced to leave Cincinnati for this port to-day.

THE Salt Valley, Captain Dewolfe, departed for Ironton on Monday night.

THE Alice Brown left Cincinnati on Monday, flying light to take out a tow of coal.

THE U. S. beacon light steamer Lily, is announced to leave Cincinnati for this port.

A BARGE of coal, left at Lesdon's above Wheeling, by the Mary Ann, has gone to pieces.

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A BARGE of coal, left at Lesdon's above Wheeling, by the Mary Ann, has gone to pieces.

THE U. S. snagboat E. A. Woodruff left for Cincinnati, where she will lay up until the water subsides.

THE new steamer Hard Cash, Capt. Jas. Rea, is announced to depart for Memphis and White river forthwith.

THE Carrie Brooks, owing to the high water, both in the Ohio and Muskingum, will go over until next Tuesday.

QUITE a number of towboats are coming up the river with tows of empty barges, and barges loaded with staves and oil bbls.

Among other items of freight, brought up by the Emma Graham, was 175 bbls of autumn oil for Jos. R. Hunter, merchandise broker.

THE C. H. Durfee arrived at New Orleans Saturday, with 400 bales cotton and 150 head cattle, and was to return to Evansville the same evening.

CAPT. C. L. BRENNAN, late of the Fontenelle, is in St. Louis. It is reported from there that he will soon have charge of a steamer in the St. Louis and Ohio river trade.

THE Wm. A. Stone went to North Bend Saturday morning, and returned to Cincinnati the same evening light, to tow several barges of staves from Big Sandy to Pittsburgh.

THE Louisville *Courier*, of Monday, reports the arrival there of Major-General Danny McAleer and Captains Jack Gumbert, W. S. Packer, John A. Wood and James Fawcett.

I SUPT. WOOD, of the Diamond Jo Line, is trying to raise the Enterprise, which was sunk by collision with the Colonel, last May. She is under water, between Bellevue and Savanna.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: The flags of the steamers in port, on Saturday, were at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in battling for their rights, on the 14th of September, 1874.

NAT. HAMLET, who had charge of the office of the Emma Graham part of last season, is here on a visit, having come up on the Graham. He goes in the office of the new Marietta and Gallipolis packet W. P. Thompson.

THE Coal Valley and Jos. A. Stone and Diamond passed Cincinnati on Saturday evening and Sunday, from Aurora to Pittsburgh, with ten barges each, loaded with empty oil bbls. There are 45,000 bbls in the entire shipment.

THE Emma Graham arrived on Monday with a big trip, and as will be seen by card, she leaves for Cincinnati to-day, promptly at 12 o'clock. Capt. J. N. Williamson is in command, and Mr. John Ginsburg is in charge of the office. The Graham will make regular weekly trips, leaving here every Wednesday, and Cincinnati every Saturday.

THE officers of the Arkansas Belle report that the Jas. D. Parker, in passing over Cumberland Dam, on October 5th, with an accident, the sudden fall over dam letting her stern down some five or six inches. They did not learn any of the particulars as to the damage, but presume it was not anything serious, so as to cause her to leak or interrupt her in continuing her trip.

CAPT. E. W. GOULD, of St. Louis, has contracted with Barmore, of Jeffersonville, for a large, new steamboat, being 245 feet long, 40 feet beam, 7½ feet hold, wide guards, water wheel, 30 feet in diameter, to work a 12-foot bucket, 4-inch bottom plank, 2¼ inch deck. She is to be a staunch boat in every way, the cabin to be full length, with large rooms and wide halls.

WE find the following particulars in regard to the sudden death of James Clark, a former pilot, in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday: James Clark, a farmer, 55 years old, who has resided in the Highland District; about two and a half miles from the city, and who for some years has been a pilot on the Ohio river, committed suicide by hanging, yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock. When he retired to rest on Saturday night, he laid his vest, in the pocket of which was a small package of arsenic, under his pillow. His wife, suspecting that something was wrong, took the package from his vest and hid it. When he arose yesterday morning he went to the orchard, probably with the intention of swallowing the fatal drug. One of his sons being informed of the circumstances, watched the father, and when breakfast was announced, Mr. Clark refused to eat anything and again left the house, followed by his son. The boy soon returned and told his mother that he had ever since watched him to leave him under a threat of chastisement. About 9 o'clock Mrs. Clark, who felt uneasy, went to the orchard, and not being able to find her husband, started for the house. As she passed the barn she looked in the hay-mow and discovered him suspended by the neck from a rafter with his knees on the ground, the marks upon which showed evidence of a desperate death struggle. Life was extinct. An inquest was held by Coroner Winkelein, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "We the jury find the deceased came to his death by hanging himself in the stable near his residence. We also find that his mind has been deranged, and that his family were required to keep a constant watch over him. He was aged 55 years."

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 potatoes, Valley R. R. office; Marine & B; 40 do, Welsh Bro; 25 bbls do, F. Franseman; 150 sks malt, G. Oser; 5 bbls crackers, W. J. Frazer; 3 pkgs butter, H. Rea; 6 sacks do, Vogt, M. & Co; 2 do shoes, W. G. Hoover; 2 do rags, S. R. Johnson; 1 bbl liquor, 2 ¶ s, A. Klenordfer; 3 bbls f facing, H. Ansbuiz & Son; 15 do whisky, J. A. Speck & Co; 1 do, J. McCullough; 5 do, Walter Bros; 48 sks wheat 23 do oats, Marshall, K & Co; 10 tons p iron, Brown & Co; 3 cars s axes and bedding, A Depp; 1 bbl whisky, H. Lindsay; 3 bbls vinegar, P. Duff & Son; 3 hrs mdse, F Kaiser; 1 case glass, Dilworth Bro; 10 sks wheat, McElroy & H; 1 hr bacon, Rea, R & Co; 2 bbls wire, Lewis, A & I; 1 car heading, S S Thompson; 1 do s steel, O Hills; 35 hrs starch P Gaus & Son; 1 do wheat, W Selden; 10 bbls flour, F. W. Jenkins; 50 bales g bibles, A & J Grotzinger.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car barley, Keil & R; 1 do oats, J G Miller.

"ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 2 cars coal, Pittsburgh Coal Co; 1 do, Jas Painter; 1 do flour, bran, R. Knox & Son; 1 do flour, do oats, feed, R. H. Gibson; 3 cases boots and shoes, C. Klee; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bar b was, F. P. Kuhns; 1 box cheese, J. Wang; 1 do, John Bellstein; 1 car lumber, J McFrizz; 1 car iron, S B Thompson; 2 stands butter, J M Wilson; 5 do leath, J W Beller; 2 bbls grease, G Hasley; 13 baskets potatoes 5 do sunds, A Robinson.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—4 skts seed, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls g ware, Gallinger & Co; 20 bbls flour, Riesard & Co; 1 do do, Dilworth Bro; 23 bxs h nails, England & R; 23 bxs starch, Watt, L & Co; 1 car oats, C Hotting & Sons; 4 cars stoneware, S B Thompson; 1 car bran 1 do flour, Friedly, R & Co; 1 do flour, R H Vosburgh & Co; 20 bbls flour, Woods & Co; flour, J C Brownell; 1 do lime, Mills & Co; 1 do bran and flour 1 do middlings, Kell & R; 402 hrs cheese, N and Braun & Co; 20 bbls flour, Houck, McC & Co; 7 cases tobacco, Shomaker & Co; 10

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary or falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

Duff's College.

Young men spend your evenings profitably by attending Duff's College—for terms call at College office, 49 Fifth avenue.

A Couple of Straws.

Mr. Albert H. Gee sends us the following: Straw vote taken on Pan-Handle train due here at 7:05 P. M., Monday evening: In five cars, Hayes and Wheeler 64 votes; Tilden and Hendricks 35 votes. Printed ballots were used, and the result is as votes were thrown.

Vote on September 15th from Columbus to Newark, O: Gentlemen—Hayes 34, Tilden 14; ladies—Hayes 22, Tilden 4.

The High School Trouble.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

You published on Tuesday a card from Dr. Jillson, of the High School, and it was with regret that we learned that anything should have occurred to make such a thing as his resignation possible. He has been for five years the faithful and efficient head of an institution of which we are all proud; and if such long service does not give him a personal interest in its welfare, and entitle him to speak boldly and clearly for what he considers its best interests, what will? He doubtless has his faults, as who has not; but they are those of an upright and honest gentleman, who speaks his mind plainly, perhaps too plainly, in an effort to fulfill his duty, and who considers his duty before his own personal interests. Of the matter at issue we know comparatively little, but we sincerely hope that it may be satisfactorily arranged. ***

Who is He?

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday contains the following:

"The people residing in the vicinity of the State House were yesterday treated to a rich case of unreciprocated affection. A certain woman who went to the bad at least twenty years ago has for some time past been living with a young man many years her junior, whom she brought out with her from Pittsburgh. This young man yesterday made an effort to avoid his mistress, and get out of town, and was followed by her and finally overtaken on the street, after an exciting chase of several blocks. The woman took hold of her recreant lover on the corner of Fifteenth and Eoff streets, and held him securely for twe mortal hours, while she poured into his unwilling ear a tale of unrequited love and base desertion, and after several ineffectual attempts to escape her clutches and her tongue, he meekly submitted to his fate, and was led, tamely enough, whither she desired."

Pleasant Occasion.

An event of importance occurred at the residence of A. D. Burns, Esq., in Findley township, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. It was the marriage of his daughter, Ida, to Mr. A. W. Crooks, of Shirland. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wm. Hanna, pastor of Hebron and Valley churches, assisted by Rev. G. M. Kerr, of Candor.

Among the guests were Messrs. Robb and Snively, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Richard Donaldson and Mrs. Mary Walker, of Midway; Mr. and Mrs. J. McB. Robb, of Mansfield; Mrs. Campbell, of Canfield; Mr. Robert McFarland and Miss Sade McFarland, of Shirland; Mr. H. Swearingen and Miss Alice Tope, of New Cumberland, West Virginia; Mr. Levi J. Stewart, Miss Allie G. Hays, Miss Nancy Bruce, Miss Maria Burns, Mr. Richard Crooks, Miss Sade McBride, Miss Frankie Walker, Mr. Henry Crooks, Mr. A. McBride, Miss N. J. McBride, Mr. J. J. Matthews, Mrs. A. R. Burns, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss Mary Ball, of Fairfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. Connell and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. McBride.

The attendants were Misses Mary Ball and Frankie Walker, and Messrs. Will C. McFarland and J. J. Matthews.

The ceremony was performed at twelve o'clock, and after a sumptuous dinner, the happy couple, having received the good wishes of all present, started on a tour, intending to take in Niagara, New York, Cape May, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The respect and admiration felt for the young couple who this day launched their bark upon the sea of matrimony was shown in the number of valuable presents which they received; and, as something unusual, it was noticed that the presents were varied, no two being of the same kind.

The afternoon was spent by the guests in an interchange of thought and sentiment, and all returned to their homes feeling that they had not only been hospitably but elegantly entertained.

THE PRESIDENT COMING.

He Will Take a Trip to Little Washington Next Week.

It is quite probable we will have the honor of a visit from President Grant some time next week. In an interview with a correspondent—as noted elsewhere—he mapped out his programme for the next fortnight, one week of which, it appears, is to be devoted to visiting among his relations at Little Washington. He desires to travel as quietly as possible, and for that reason there may be no public reception, but he will not consider any offer to refuse receiving from our people many evidences of the esteem in which he is held, both as a man and as the chief executive of the nation.

CITY MORTALITY.

Fifty-four Deaths in the City Last Week.

Dr. Snively reports 54 deaths in the city last week, from the following causes:

Scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 2; diptheria, 2; whooping cough, 1; simple cholera, 1; cholraic diarrhea, 6; small-pox, 2; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 5; meningitis, 1; infantile convulsions, 1; heart disease, 1; croup, 1; pneumonia, 2; abscess of lungs, 1; emphysema, 1; teething, 2; stomatitis, 1; hernia, 1; diarrhea, 6; abscess of liver, 1; peritonitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; premature birth, 1; debility, 1; drowning, 1; accident, 3; unknown, 2. Total, 54.

Males, 30; females, 24. Married, 13; single, 41. Under one year of age, 17; one to two, 14; two to five, 3; five to ten, 1; fifteen to twenty, 3; twenty to thirty, 4; thirty to forty, 6; forty to fifty, 1; fifty to sixty, 3; sixty to seventy, 1; seventy to eighty, 1. Total, 54.

INFORMATIONS MADE.

The Saturday Night Rioters to be Arrested.

Paddy Magee, proprietor of the saloon at the corner of Washington street and Webster avenue, which was so badly used up in the riot last Saturday evening, lastevening made informations against a number of the persons who took part in the affair. In the first information the following names appear: John Hatfield, John Jones, George Jones, Charles Jones, — Bissell, Samuel Green, Wiley Captane, Samuel Lindsay, Joseph Watkins, R. Low, John Harvey, Alexander Potter, Robert Boyd, Wm. J. Hicks, Charles Martin, Archibald Wallace. The information charges them with, on the night in question, breaking into and attacking his saloon at the junction of Washington and Webster streets, on the evening of September 15th; with firing off pistols, throwing stones, destroying property, &c.

The second information contained the names of Graff Barley, Henry Barley, Wm. Barley, Isaac Lawson, Wm. Smith, Wm. Ernst, John Bell, Sr., and John Bell, Jr. The information against these parties is for aiding and abetting in the riot. The arrests will be made to-day.

THE EXPOSITION.

Machinery Hall Free of Water—Prof. Ellis' Piano Recital Last Night—Programme for the Remainder of the Week.

The water deserted Machinery Hall last night, the engines were all cleaned up, the floor relaid and scrubbed off, and to-day the machinery will be running as usual. All departments of the Exposition will be in full operation, so that none need remain away because of fear that they will not see everything. The river is receding rapidly, and all danger of a further flooding of the building is past. This evening a troupe of gymnasts belonging to the Allegheny Gymnastic Association will give a performance. To-morrow night Mr. S. B. Mills' second piano recital takes places, and on Friday night the Welsh wedding comes off. On Thursday afternoon there will be another balloon ascension, Gilmore's famous band has been engaged for the second week in October, and a company of bell ringers for the first week.

Prof. Mills' first piano recital was given last night. The audience was not a large one, but it embraced quite a number of our local lovers and critics of instrumental music, and they all united in according Mr. Mills high rank among those who know how to evoke exquisite harmony from the keys. He is a very skillful performer, thoroughly familiar with his art, and the only remaining opportunity of hearing him should not be wasted by the admirers of superb music. The programme last night included the following selections:

1. a. Des Abends; b. Ende Vom Leid.....Schumann.
2. Rhapsodie No. 10.....F. Liszt.
3. a. Etude No. 7, Op. 25; b. Berceuse, Op. 57; c. Etude No. 1, Op. 25; d. Tarantelle, Op. 43.....Chopin.
4. a. Barcarolle No. 2; b. Saterell.....S. B. Mills.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. M ARVIN & Co.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Large Meeting on the South Side.

The Republicans of the South Side assembled in mass meeting last evening at the corner of Carson and Twenty-first streets in vast numbers, there being over two thousand voters present. The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth ward marching clubs, with others, turned out in force. Music was furnished by the 18th Regiment brass band.

Shortly before eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Jenkin Jones, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were unanimously chosen:

President—August Ammon.

Vice Presidents—Thomas Barker, Bartol Erbe, W. C. Aughinbaugh, James Bryce, Wm. Jones, C. J. Schultz, Joseph Bishop, S. M. Duvall, James, Caldwell, James S. Atkinson, Thos. Jenkins, J. H. Sorg, M. Erwein, James Penny, Phil. Hoerr, Victor Herb, W. P. Davis, John Nusser, Benjamin Rodgers, Andrew Easton, Wm. D. West, M. M. Snyder, R. Thomas, Geo. S. Fischer.

Secretaries—E. G. Krehan, John McKain and the reporters of the press.

Mr. Ammon on being introduced said that in less than two months the people would be called upon to name their chief rulers for the next four years. There are three choices and he hoped that by ten o'clock the night of November 7th the news would go East, West, North and South of a victory for the Union, for Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President. [Cheers.]

The chairman then introduced S. P. Fulton, Esq., who was heartily received by the audience. He referred to the question of choice in the candidates for the chief magistracy, and said that it was between a soldier and statesman who had supported the Government in time of need, and who had entered and fought upon the battlefield for the perpetuity of the Government, and a man who had sympathized with the rebellion and had thrown every obstacle in the way of the supporters of the Union. It is a question between Rutherford B. Hayes, the Union soldier and statesman, and Samuel J. Tilden, the rebel sympathizer. Judge Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice President, is also a man of unimpeachable character, while Hendricks, his Democratic competitor, is the rag-baby champion, and a Senator without record of good. He was one of the back-salary grabbers, while Judge Wheeler returned the extra $5,000 into the Treasury. The speaker gave some little history of Tilden from personal knowledge. Some four years ago he had first heard the name of Sam. Tilden. About sixty miles up the Allegheny the rival works of the Brady's Bend Iron Works were in full operation, and hundreds of families were by employment there, sustained. Tilden was not only a stockholder but was the attorney of the company. Some of these men, including Tilden, seemed to think that the workmen who obtained houses there were too prosperous, and they concluded that the watering of stock and borrowing of money to put in their pockets would be a good thing. From professional experience, said the speaker, I know that this proceeding in which Mr. Tilden helped to increase his riches was a most infamous proceeding. Additional stock was issued and money was borrowed upon a mortgage and the company in which many of the employes had their little all was bankrupted.

Mr. Fulton closed with a comparison of the two candidates and an appeal to the workingmen to support Hayes and Wheeler and the entire Republican ticket.

ADDRESS OF HON. M'CORMICK.

Hon. H. H. McCormick was next introduced. He referred to this interest of every citizen in having an honest government. It is with the people, the great mass, to control the government, and they can control it. It is to their interest to have a safe and honest government. It is with the masses to say in which party they have the most confidence. The Republican party has been tried. It is a party of equal rights for all. The Democratic party—what has it done for the country? What single great measure has it ever set on foot for the interest of the working people? It ruled the country for years, and yet never accomplished good for the people. The Democratic party has always been untrue to the working people, and has always been a free trade party. Even Pennsylvania Democrats would vote against the tariff in obedience to the demands of their Southern brethren, although they would wave their countenance here with the lie upon their lips that they were for a protective tariff.

Even in the last Congress they deceived their constituents. What has Hon. James H. Hopkins done for our people? When he went to Washington last December the first thing he did was to vote for an open, avowed free trade man for speaker. Now, if James H. Hopkins will thus vote against the interest of his own constituents, he will in other matters be found wanting, and will oppose necessarily and on his party's demand other matters of interest to this section.

The Republican party now presents the Hon. Russell Errett for Congress as against Mr. Hopkins. In Russell Errett, said the speaker, you have a man in sympathy with the people. He is a high-hearted, clear-headed honest man; from childhood he earned his own living, and is thus naturally in sympathy with those who labor. By his industry and ability he has advanced himself, has occupied places of trust and has established his honesty and capacity everywhere. His honor and integrity are above question. He will aid in the proper organization of the House, and with voice and pen he will ably represent his constituents. He will always be on the right side; he will not vote against the interests of the people whom he represents. Return Hopkins to Congress and he will vote with his party, which is free trade.

REMARKS OF H. A. COLLIER ESQ.

H. A. Collier Esq., was next introduced by Mr. William West, Vice President, but owing to the lateness of the hour his speech was brief. It was pithy and emphatic, however, well delivered and produced a good impression. He referred to the records of the two parties now before the people—one magnificent in its patriotism, the other ignominious in its treachery and fraud. The Democratic party ran the country almost to dismemberment and ruin; when the Republican party took hold of it, it was in abject misery. Around the Republican party is a halo of glory that should send a thrill through every patriot heart. Every man can read and know the issues. It is open to every one that the Democratic party is against a protective tariff. The speaker defied any one to show that at any time since it had power any measure for the good of the people brought forward by the Democratic party. Tilden voted the war a failure; Hayes aided its success.

Mr. Collier next went swiftly into the subject of explaining the charges and counter-charges of several that was offered at the first session of the present Congress and showed the enormity of them. These, with many more will be present at the next meeting.

In closing Mr. Collier appealed to the patriotism of the people to sustain the party that had saved the nation.

Mr. West, Vice President, returned thanks for the attention of the audience, but owing to the lateness of the hour he made a few remarks, the hour being too late to enter into a discussion.

It was announced that Hon. Edward M. Pherson would speak in Salzburg Hall on Friday evening next, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Hayes, Wheeler, and the whole ticket.

Local Political Notes—Doings in and About the City.

The Second ward Hayes and Wheeler club will meet at the school house on Ross street, this evening at half past seven o'clock, uniformed and equipped, to go to the Eighth ward.

Following are the officers of the Upper St. Clair marching club: Captain, John Trimble; First Lieutenant, Wm. Walker; Second Lieutenant, John Hamilton, Jr.; Orderly Sergeant, John T. Fife; First Sergeant, Wm. Woods; Second Sergeant, John A. Cowan; Third Sergeant, William Gillilan.

The Republican County Committee held a meeting yesterday, at which reports from various committees were received. The reports indicate a most thorough organization of the county.

A Hayes and Wheeler meeting was held at Gay's Mills, on Montour's Run, on Saturday evening, 16th inst. The meeting was organized by electing Mr. W. H. Kellso Chairman and John Scott, Esq., Secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting was to form a cavalry club, and upon a paper being passed around some thirty-five names were received, after which they proceeded to elect officers as follows: Captain, W. H. Guy; First Lieutenant, James Guy; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Kellso; Sergeant, G. W. Speer.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

Now Open at

HUGUS & HACKE'S.

We respectfully invite an inspection of our finest importations of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

which we have just opened, embracing al the latest French novelties,

HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

Who Cut the Gordian Knot?

It has been done in Pittsburgh by Messrs. Bleakly & Kunz, Merchant Tailors, No. 70 Smithfield street, who will practically show you how a good suit to measure can be sold for a mere song.

Nature was sad one day, oppressed
With shame and *mauvais honte;*
Though beautiful, her breath was bad
Then Art exclaimed, "I won't
Permit you longer thus to grieve,
See here is SOZODONT.

Marble and Slate Mantles.

Cheapest and best in the city.

L. H. SMITH & Co.,
49 Sixth street.

New Cheap Edition.

of Daniel Deronda, by George Eliot, 8 vo., paper, $1.50 for sale by

S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street.

"Baltimore" Fire Place Heaters.

Three rooms warmed by one fire. Call and see them at 49 Sixth street.

Wilkie Collins' New Novel,

"The Two Destinies," paper, 50c; cloth, $1.50.

S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The flood is at an end.

····Business shows signs of improvement.

····Yesterday was a delightful day after the storm.

····Several foreign gentlemen were doing our city yesterday.

····The Etna Iron Company, New Castle, have blown out their furnaces.

····Wampum furnace, at Wampum, Pa., is out, is now being repaired, and will blow in soon.

····Trains on nearly all the roads were delayed yesterday by the bad condition of the tracks.

····The Standard Oil Company realizes a daily profit of $60,000 on the product of their refineries.

····The Stewart Iron Company, Sharon, have blown out their No. 2 stack and will soon start up No. 1.

····Sixth avenue, from Smithfield street to Wood street, has been repaired and is now in good order.

····A wrecked oil train was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Harrisburg.

····Yesterday was a holiday with our Jewish people, and to a man they closed up their places of business.

····All the iron works at Sharon, Pa., are running full. Kimberly, Carnes & Co. start on Thursday next.

····A mad dog was the sensation on Sixth street, yesterday afternoon, which was dispatched finally on Penn avenue.

····According to Stowell's *Petroleum Reporter* the amount of oil destroyed by lightning since January 1st, is 242,412 barrels.

····The Depository in this city has paid out $421,039 in silver coin since the passage of the act, and has $43,844 on hands now.

····Joseph Bradley, of Allegheny, and James Hare and John McCallin, of this city, have entered nags for the Parker races.

····There were no trains from Uniontown yesterday, but it is thought that today railway communication will be established.

····There were twenty-three feet of water in the Allegheny river yesterday morning, but last evening it had fallen to twenty.

····There is a scarcity of passenger coaches at this end of the Pennylvania railroad, owing to the accumulation in Philadelphia.

····The rush for the Centennial exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine railroader. The great trouble is to get cars to haul the people who want to go.

····An employee at the old water works had one of his hands badly crushed yesterday, by being caught between the side of the door and the hub of a wagon that was entering.

····Competition will be the means of bringing the stars to Pittsburgh. Our citizens can count on having all the attractions they should desire in the way of amusements this season.

····Morris and Scharff will row on the upper Monongahela course, on the 21st of October, for $500 a side. Scharff gives Morris $50 for the choice of the course. Harry Beaumont is to be final stakeholder.

····Henry Best and John Shaffer, in attempting to row over dam No. 1, yesterday, made a narrow escape from drowning. They lost their oars, and had it not been that parties went to their rescue in a skiff, they would have gone under.

····The evening school of the Grant district, Prof. H. L. Gourley, Principal, will be opened this evening at the school house, on Grant street. These evening schools afford opportunities to those who cannot attend a day school, which should not be neglected.

····The *Chronicle* just discovered last evening that the horse and wagon supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Ingram last Friday, were found, and that the driver was in the Thirty-sixth ward station house. The fact was published in Monday morning's GAZETTE.

····Two young men rowed over the dam at Lock No. 1 yesterday morning. They lost their oars, their boat filled with water, and they made a narrow escape from drowning, but were saved by some parties who threw them a rope. They came very near going under the barges.

····The Boys in Blue got off for Indianapolis last evening about 500 strong. The Great Western band accompanied the delegation from this city. From the number of boys who left here and passed through from points farther East, it looks like the Convention will be a huge affair.

····Mr. Jeff. Pearl, who has recently gone into the grocery business on Main street, has our thanks for some fine pawpaws.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.* We pause in astonishment at this acknowledgement, when we remember what paws Halstead has, for that he is—or ought to be—a papa himself.

····Owing to a slip on Liberty avenue, which cannot be repaired before October 1st, the improvement cannot be turned over to the city by the 1st of October, and will therefore have to remain in contractor's hands for another year, necessitating the payment of the interest on $500,000, as the city cannot collect the assessment until it has possession of the property.

····The Mount Washington postoffice has been removed from Rathmall's drug store, on Virginia street, Mt. Washington, to Mr. Jacob Shoepel's grocery store, on Southern avenue, and Mr. S. has been appointed postmaster. He pays $400 rent. Found very satisfactory to the public, as the new postmaster is a very accommodating gentleman and the location more central.

····The Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Songster, published by John Church & Co., and for sale by H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, should be in the hands of all Republican glee clubs. It contains about fifty songs set to music, in addition to which it embraces a brief biographical sketch of R. B. Hayes and a form of constitution and by-laws for Republican clubs.

····That Wheeling is an anomaly hardly needs this further evidence as given by the *Intelligencer:* "Trusty' Jimmy Johnson has returned to his old home at the city prison. Jimmy was sentenced by Judge Collier to the ninety days' imprisonment, and instructed to escort himself to the city prison. He did so, but registered at that establishment as a 'visitor,' and was not detained. Yesterday he put in an appearance and engaged alberth for the next thirty days.

····Mrs. Elizabeth Brown was knocked down and run over at the corner of Penn avenue and Eleventh street, yesterday, by a wagon driven by John Elder. One of the wheels passed over one arm and one leg, breaking the latter just below the knee, so that the bone protruded through the flesh. She was picked up and carried into an office near by, and Dr. Fife was summoned, who dressed her wounds. She was then removed to the Western Pennsylvania hospital. She resides on Twenty-ninth street, near Smallman, and is single. Elder was driving rapidly at the time, and was therefore arrested. No information having been made against him, he was released.

····On a Pan Handle railroad train, on Monday, Daniel Toomey pretended to be drunk and tried to raise a row in the ladies' car, and would not pay his fare. Two friends with him, named Richey and Murray, paid his fare, and they all repaired to the smoking car. Toomey kept up his conduct, continually insulting passengers and trying to make trouble, and finally the train was stopped and he was ejected. He got on again, but behaved himself better. The train officers were of the opinion that the trio were thieves, and were trying to get up a fight in order to ply their vocation. The three were accordingly arrested when they reached the city. At the hearing before the Mayor yesterday there being no evidence against Richey and Murray they were released, but Toomey was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. J. A. Allison, who represents the Leighton Bridge and Iron Works, located at Rochester, New York, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Allison is a heavy purchaser of finished iron here.

***Dr. Sadler and wife have returned from their trip to the Centennial and the east, during which the Doctor attended the International Opthalmological Congress at New York.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

Meeting to Consider its Constitutionality—Strong Talk.

A meeting was held at the Bellefield school house, in the Sixteenth ward, last evening, to talk over the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act, and take measures for contesting it in the courts.

There was a large crowd present, composed of influential men of the neighborhood and all heavy tax payers. The discussion was lengthy, but all agreed that the act was unconstitutional, and its effects a burden that should no longer be borne.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee to obtain signatures to a paper pledging the subscribers to contribute of their means to pay the expenses of a test case in the courts.

Messrs. Asa Childs, John Moorhead, James McGinniss, George A. Berry and John Barton were appointed the committee, and a number of signatures were obtained before the meeting adjourned.

It is expected that sufficient funds will be guaranteed in a few days to justify the bringing of a suit of the nature indicated.

Coughs and colds are quickly cured by using DR. SCHERER'S WILD CHERRY LUNG CORDIAL. 25, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

The Rank is but the Guinea's Stamp.

Another rank is in the neatness and gentility of the dress. Call on Bleakley & Kunz, merchant tailors, No. 70 Smithfield street, for fall particulars.

A New Novel, by Wilkie Collins.

"The Two Destinies," 50 cts. and $1.50.

S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

James Milliken & Co.

Have a large assortment of first-class furniture at lowest prices. Call at 89 Smithfield street and examine their stock.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketcham.)

A Dunham, bankrupt, Somerset county. Hearing on exceptions to confirmation of Register's report, continued to the 29th instant.

Jos. S. Brown and Isaac Brown, bankrupts, of Allegheny county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

John P. Zane, bankrupt, Venango county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed *nisi.*

Silkman, Norton & Co. et al., vs. A. Battle, debtor, Luzerne county. The said debtor was adjudged a bankrupt.

Louden & Stonly, bankrupts, of Blair county. Report of Alex. Robb, special assignee, confirmed absolutely, and the same referred to Register Brotherline.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, city. Order made referring the petition of the Metropolitan National Bank, of Pittsburgh, to Register Harper.

John P. Zane, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

Andrew Beye, bankrupt, Mercer county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property presented and confirmed *nisi.* Similar action in the case of Charles Beye.

Thomas king, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for the sale of certain notes and book accounts. Also, assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi.*

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The Presbyterian Church of West Elizabeth was granted a charter of incorporation.

Joseph Turner vs. Constantine Jordan and Anselm Noe. Rule on claimants of goods levied on to show cause why they should not relinquish their claims to said goods.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Commonwealth vs. Lambert Vossen, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine McGonnigle. Verdict of not guilty, and the prosecutrix was directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Catharine and David McGonnigle, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Lambert Vossen. Catharine McGonnigle convicted and the other defendant acquitted.

Commonwealth vs. William Wilson, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John McKee. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Catlin, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Wm. Thomas. Verdict of guilty of unlawful cutting.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Godfrey and Edward L. Boyer, indicted on oath of Philip Demmel, for larceny from the person. Jury out. The defendants are charged with having robbed a soldier named Stone, of one hundred and twenty dollars. The victim came up from Beaver and drew his pension, the amount named, and having fallen among thieves, he was robbed, as is alleged, by the defendants.

Commonwealth vs. L. A. Adams, indicted for assault and battery and indecent assault, on oath of Florence Allen. On trial.

Trial list for to-day.

Martin Welsh,	Geo. Hopkins,
George Lewis,	Adam Haley,
Joseph Herman,	Gerhart Schmale,
Wilson Wright et al.,	Ben. Rappeport,
Val. Greno et al.	Mary Catlin,
Chas. Smith,	Jennie Gilchrist,
— Jayne	E. Barker,
Sam. Wright et al,	

THE PREACHERS' GATHERING.

Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The meeting of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence this morning in the Butler street church, Rev. S. P. Woolf pastor. The "Pittsburgh" was formerly one of the largest conferences in the M. E. denomination, but at the meeting last spring it was divided into the "Pittsburgh" and the "East Ohio," and the time of meeting changed from the spring to the fall. This is the first meeting under the new order of things.

The conference is now composed of about one hundred and forty ministers and perhaps the same number of churches. It has jurisdiction over all the M. E. churches in this vicinity. It will be presided over by Bishop Jesse T. Peck, and will probably continue in session four or five days. During that time the Butler street church will be the rallying point for the Methodistic hosts hereabouts, the preachers will be royally entertained, the people will be glad of an opportunity to extend hospitality to those whom they honor, and the meeting will be mutually profitable to the good dominies and the sheep of their fold.

Many of the ministers arrived last night, and all of them will be on hand bright and early this morning. The conference will open at nine o'clock and continue its business sessions until noon—the afternoon being given over to committee work, anniversary meetings, &c.

A special feature of to-day's services will be a lecture this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, on "Our Ministers and Sunday Schools." Dr. Vincent is the acknowledged leader in the Sunday School work in the world, and the address will be of general interest.

Something Worth Knowing.

A few days ago, happening to meet a young man of our acquaintance who looked as if he had just been lifted out of a bandbox, we were prompted, from the general neatness of his outfit, to ask where he had purchased his new suit. He said at Eisner & Phillips, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. We suggested that of course the suit had been ordered to measure. He said not at all; that he had selected it from among the large stock of ready-made suits that filled their counters. And yet how neat and genteel.

Straws Show Which Way, &c.

And if you find a man wearing clothes manufactured by Bleakley & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street, you have a good test of his taste for neatness and excellence.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The St. Louis Browns Defeated by the Alleghenys—A Fine Game and an Unexpected Victory.

It is very probable that not a single person present yesterday afternoon at the commencement of the game at Union Park entertained any idea that the Alleghenys would win a victory over such a crack club as the St. Louis Browns, which ranks second in the League, the Chicago White Stockings standing first. Yet it is just what our home club did, and it is a large sized feather in their cap. The delivery of Bradley, the famous pitcher, was punished to the extent of seven base hits, with a total of eleven. The Browns made eight. There was not an earned run in the whole game. In the fifth inning Hagan scored on duplicated errors. Nelson made a base hit, and reached third on an overthrow to second. McKelvy then made an old-fashioned hit, sending the ball sailing over the fence, bringing Nelson home and making a home run himself. Of course there was no cheering, or anything of that kind. The only feature of the game subject to unfavorable criticism was the umpiring. The gentleman who filled the thankless position of umpire was Mr. Blong, said to be change pitcher of the Browns, and he never failed to improve a good opportunity to render a decision in favor of his own club. This was particularly the case when he saw that the indications pointed to their defeat. Such conduct is not calculated to impertinent to intimate to the manager of the Alleghenys that it is not customary to score errors of judgment, particularly when they are made. Yesterday one error of the Browns knocked a short fly which fell between third base and left field. It was a clean base hit, because it was out of reach. Rocap of course did not catch it, and for failing to do so the manager directed the scorer to mark an error against him. This the scorer very properly refused to do. Cummings made just as much of an error in not getting the ball as Rocap did. The manager further stated that Rocap was playing for a record, and that he would give him one. This sort of talk is unjust to such a good fielder and batter as Mr. Rocap. The score of yesterday's game is as follows:

ALLEGHENYS	O	R	B	E	ST. LOUIS.	O	R	B	E
Quest, 2 b.....	4	0	1	0	Pike, c. f.....	1	1	1	1
Nelson, s. s..	2	1	2	0	Clapp, r. f....	4	0	1	0
McKelvy, p..	2	2	2	0	McGeary, 2b..	4	0	1	0
Rocap, 1. f..	2	0	1	0	Battin, 3b....	4	0	0	2
Cummings, 3 b	2	0	0	1	Cuthbert, 1. f.	5	0	0	0
Lay, c.....	0	0	0	2	Pierce, s. s...	4	0	0	2
Wilkinson, 1 b	3	1	1	0	Bradley, p....	2	0	0	1
Hagan, r. f..	1	1	0	0	Mack, 1b.....	2	1	1	0
Hamm, c. f...	2	0	1	0	McGinley, c..	3	0	1	0
Total.....	27	4	7	4	Total.....	27	3	5	12

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Fly catches—St. Louis 5, Alleghenys 7. Passed balls—Browns 4, Alleghenys 2. Bases on balls—Browns 1, Alleghenys 1. Two base hit—Quest. Four baser—McKelvey. Total bases—Alleghenys 11, Browns 8.

The Alleghenys and Louisvilles play this afternoon and to-morrow.

Cleveland, Williamson and Bennett, of the lately disbanded Neshannocks, have joined the Ætnas, of Detroit. With Brown and Sullivan that club has now five Western Pennsylvania players. Nolan, pitcher of the St. Louis in yesterday's game, have been engaged by the Indianapolis club for next year.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The charge of being heavy and dull that has been made against Mr. Bock, based on his rendition last week of the *role of Judge Van Cort,* has certainly been dissipated in all unprejudiced minds by his spirited performances this week of the difficult and exacting part of *Mercutio,* a *role* to the interpretation of which some of the actors whose names stand high in the annals of the stage have not scorned to lend their genius. Mr. Bock, by his excellent insenation, added much to the pleasure and success of the piece. Miss Jean's *Friar Lawrence* and Mrs. Holmes' *Nurse* were also capital, but the latter is somewhat too robust and vigorous in form to exactly suit the ideal feeble and aged nurse of the enchanting *Juliet.* This evening "The Hunchback" will be presented with Miss Belden as *Julia.*

Library Hall.

We have seen Miss Effie Ellsler in quite a number of *roles* of varied character, but to none has she ever given such an exquisite touch of interpretation as she does to the part of *Stella Gordon* in "Clouds," the best play Fred. Marsden ever wrote. Among those who support her Miss Nellie Whiting is both young, handsome and pretty. Her part is that of *Eola Wimberly.* Mrs. Potter, the old woman of the company, and an excellent one too, reminds us in her style of the lady who filled a similar position last season in Mrs. Chanfrau's company, when it performed at Library Hall. Miss Vaders, Mr. Whiting and Mr. Pendleton, formed a stage acquaintance last winter with many of our people, and were thought very well of. As for Mr. Owen, his name alone is sufficient to create a smile.

Novelty Theater.

Messrs. Williams & Lang have managed to engage what is unquestionably the best variety company that has appeared in this city for a long time. Both these gentlemen, to their credit be it said, are laboring hard to make their venture in the re-opening of this theater successful. They engage and assist in the performances, and as they are both familiar with their calling, and are great favorites in this city, they of course add greatly to an evening's enjoyment. "Stratagem," a comic sketch of which Mr. Lang is the author, is almost funny enough to make one split his sides with laughter. Miss Jennie Hughes has a choice budget of songs with which she knows how to bring down the house. She was called out only five times last night, and then they cried for more.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FRANK SAILOR for beating Mary Heffinger with a handy billy, in her house, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday and was committed for trial.

McArdle's Novelties and Specialities in the Line of Suitings—Extensive Preparations for the Fall Trade.

There are a few men in every department of life who are not satisfied with a middle degree of success, but who must be the highest in their line of trade or profession. Such men we are glad to say, generally find them by their earnest and urgent efforts to honestly surpass their fellows in the race of life. They are marked in business as ever on the alert for that which will be to their interest, and in their social relations, and as sparing neither time, pains nor expense to secure the best commodities in trade offered by any market. This train of thought was induced by a short visit to inspection of the well stocked merchant tailoring house of P. McArdle, No. 82 Smithfield street. The variety of styles in suitings is simply a wonder. No age, condition or taste seems to have been neglected. Here are patterns suited to the aged, the middle aged, the youth, the man of business, of leisure, and the fastidious man of the world, and they have been neglected in all that was claimed for it. Particularly in cases of a debilitated or impoverished state of the blood its effects are really wonderful, and it is presented in a safe form as impure state of the blood it appears to work like a charm, and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which VEGETINE can be used with injurious results, and it will always afford me pleasure to give further information as to what I know about VEGETINE. WM. B. HILL,
Police Station 4.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your blood preparation (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood-purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I can cheerfully recommend everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. D. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great an